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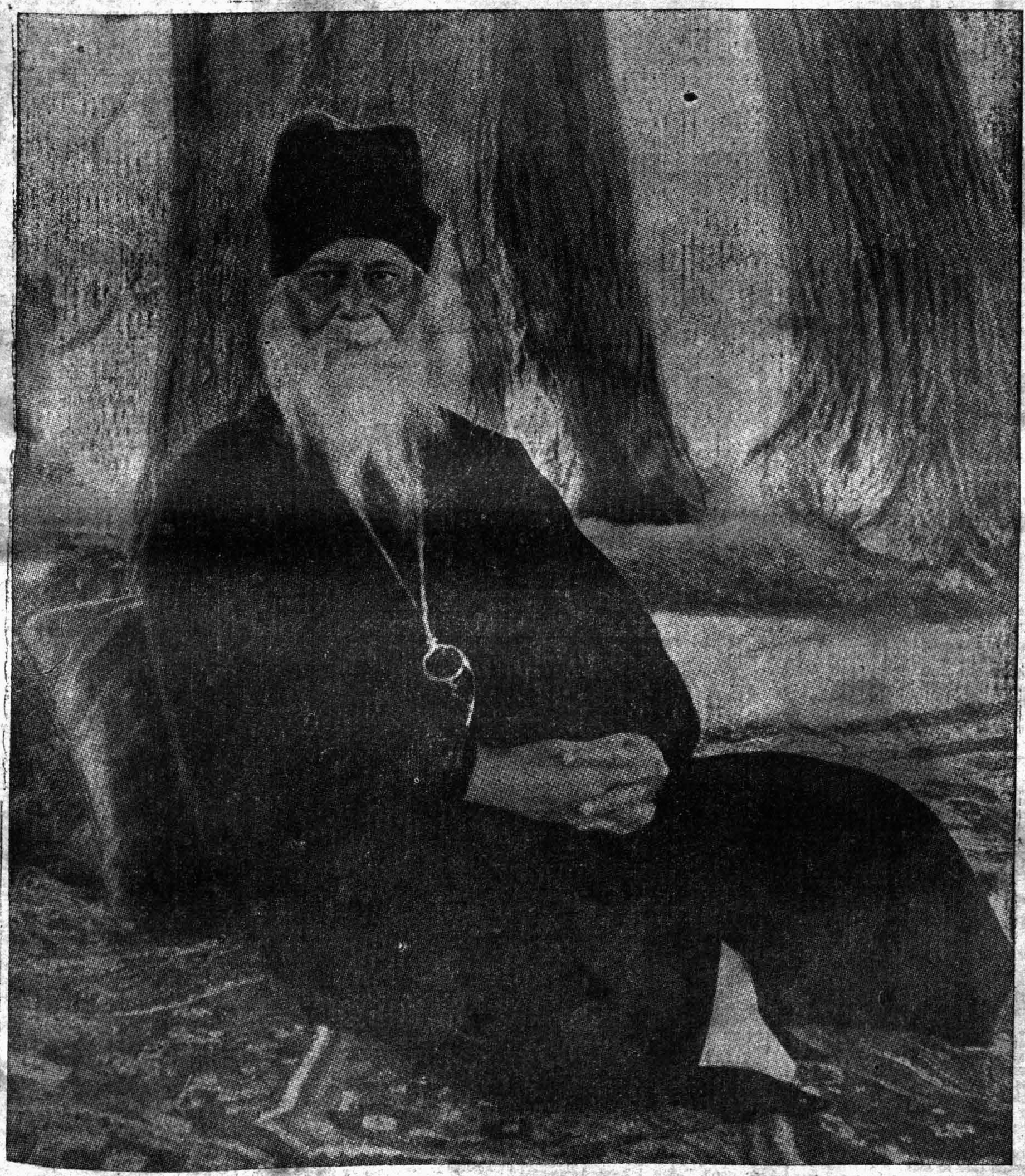
TAGORE JAYANTI



A Unique Photograph Of The Gurudev Taken During His Visit To Iran

WITH TAGORE IN INDONESIA

(See Page 4)

Paul Robeson gate-crashed into news columns by his indiscreet pro-Soviet pronouncement at the world Peace Conference held recently in Paris. Not only did Negro-leaders challenge Robeson's authority to speak on behalf of U. S. coloured people, he was also forced to cancel the scheduled address to Danish students in Copenhagen because of the hot air he let in Paris. Despite his 'Red' vapourings, music-lovers love to hear the spirituals and folk melodies of

OL' MAN ROBESON

HE stands on the concert platform in an ordinary lounge suit—a genial, friendly giant with a voice as deep as the ocean and rich as Devonshire cream. Sometimes he joins in partsong with his pianist.

Though it had been nine years since they last set eyes on him. Paul Robeson's many British friends and admirers had no difficulty in remembering this picture of him when they learned of his intention to revisit England, says a writer in "News Review".

He was back in London having at 50 achieved such world renown as an artist that his many contradictions and political "gaffes" are forgiven him. They are treated as the whims of a genius—and if Robeson is not as wise as Bernard Shaw, he is all the more melodious.

Bass Voice

Robeson spent his childhood at Princeton, New Jersey, and was deeply influenced by his father, a former slave and earnest evangelist with a magnificent bass voice. Paul never suffered from the inferiority complex which is the tragedy of his race. Nor did he acquire the aggressiveness which mars many successful Negroes.

From his father he inherited quiet confidence, and a deep sympathy for all who are downtrodden, whether Negroes or not. Last week he said of himself: "Whenever I see a fellow being kicked around, I feel I am the one who is being kicked around".

Through his intellectual brilliance and spendid physique he overcame U.S. racial discrimination. The third coloured student ever admitted to Rutgers University, he won the Phi Beta Kappa key, most coveted scholastic distinction of American University students. In 1919, his third college year, he earned nationwide fame by being chosen a member of the All-American football team. Had he wanted, he could have become a great professional athlete.

Instead, having graduated with honours, he studied law at Columbia University, New York, and might have become an outstanding lawyer. But he preferred to accept the invitation of playwright Eugene O'Neill, who had seen him acting in university theatricals, and joined the Princetown Players, a group of repertory actors who had started a progressive theatre on a wharf at Provincetown, Massachusetts.

Played Othello

Robeson starred in O'Neill's plays. "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and "Emperor Jones," played in New York in 1924, and repeated his success in London. As Emperor Jones he had to sing a Negro spiritual. That was the beginning of Robeson the singer.

In 1926 he made his first U.S. concert tour, returning to London in 1928 to sing "Ol' Man River" in "Show Boat". By then he was world-famous For the next ten years he made his home in London, played "Othello" (with Sybil Thorndike as Desdemona), and toured Europe.

Scorning grand opera, he excelled as a singer of spirituals and of many nations' folk melodies. He sings in French, German, Russian, Yiddish and a dozen other tongues but his greatest favourites are Negro songs: "Joshua Fit The Battle of Jericho"; "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot"; "Water Boy"; and "Ol' Man River".

He married Eslanda Goode, a brilliant young Negress, who gave up a post as laboratory chemist to become her husband's manager. Their son, Paul junior, was educated in Soviet Russia ("the only country where being a Negro is no disadvantage to him") and is now a student at Cornell University, U.S.A. Besides having written a biography of her husband, Mrs. Robeson has become an expert in anthropology, travelled through Africa and written a book on African Negro customs

Paul Robeson, the famous American concert singer and actor.

Soviet Leanings

While living in London Robeson announced he would not go back to America because "I feel at home here in England, and that is more than I have ever done in France or in America". But he returned often—particularly to Hollywood, where he starred in the film versions of "Emperor Jones" and "Show Boat".

Several times he said he would give up acting, or concert singing, or both, and devote himself entirely to educating the Negroes to the greatness of their heritage. He also declared he would never again sing in Italian, French or German. The ease with which he changes his mind comes from his artistic temperament.

His visit to Russia in 1935 was a turning point in his life. He became an enthusiast for the Soviet way of life, and in 1937 decided to work only with the Leftist Unity Theatre, claiming that the London West End theatre was "decadent because it does not reflect the life and struggles of the people".

A year later he went to Republican

(Continued on page 24)

Patter:

CATS OF THE CAPITAL

By Asude

If you find in this spasm strange lapses into sense of sanity, — don't put it down to the heat. The heat has nothing to do with it. On the contrary, the Delhi heat is "healthy", as everybody will tell you.

Put it down to the cat. The cat in my office. There is a cat in my office, — at my elbow. There is a cat in every office in the Capital. That is, those who can afford the luxury of a cat in their office. You, who may be reading this, — Heaven knows why, — may also have a cat in your office. But don't pit it against my cat, — or, any of the other Cats of the Capital. They are not in the same street with each other.

Now, if you are already getting the heeby-jeebies with this feline opening, stop right here and go and put your head under the tap. This is not meant for you. You have to take it easy with me this time, — go slow. For I have a story to tell which will take your time.

Well, to start with, "What Is A Cat?" You find that question silly? I am so glad you do. But listen to this extract from a Joke-book:

"Cats, my dear," said the spinster, I have not discovered it yet. I had a sweet little canary and some cat got that. I had a perfect parrot, and some cat got that. I had an adorable fiance, and — oh, don't mention cats to me!"

Did you twig that, or did you? No? All right, let the Brothers Fowler answer the question. I asked them: "What is a Cat", and this is what this illustrious pair spat out:

"CAT: small domesticated carnivorous quadruped (male, Tom-cat): ..... spiteful woman, scratching child...."

I think you see now what that dolorous spinster meant. There are, in other words, Cats "and" Cats. Let us leave it at that for the moment. I shall put in a row of asterisks here and start telling you where the cats come in.

No, I think I had better settle what this cat of mine is like. To be frank, it is neither a "small domesticated carnivorous quadruped", nor, a "spiteful woman", nor again, "a scratching child." If it has a Sex, I have not doscovered it yet. I may, — sometime later. But so far, no sign of a Sex.

You see, it is not like any of the Cats you have met in your puff. For one thing, it is made of wood. No, I think it is bakelite, or celluloid, or some such stuff. It is not in one piece, but two pieces, one resting on the other. And it has got a tail, a l.... ong tail, trailing at the end of the lower piece.

There are people in the Capital who do not call them 'Cats" but "Telephones." Then why do I call it a Cat? I call it a Cat because the man who sent the thing to me calls it a Cat. And if he does not know what the thing is, who does? I am talking of the District Manager of the Telephone District of Delhi. He sent me that thing at my elbow, and he calls it a "Cat."

You don't believe me. Of course, you don't. But I have documents, printed official documents to back me up. One of them rests by the side of the Cat. It is not only "official". It is a good deal more than that. It is an Encyclopaedia of Modern Humour. Exactly. Vintage 1949. The title of the volume is: "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY. Delhi Telephone District. January 1949."

You see, the volume cannot help being "humorous", because its author happens to be the most celebrated humorist of all Delhi. And he introduces this Magnum Opus of his with the most enjoyable letter to his cat-keepers, — he calls them his "dear subscribers", — telling them how to keep his Cats.

"When you pick up the receiver of your telephone you get connected to the local telephone system. This is indicated by the DIAL TONE you like the continuous purring of a CAT....."

That is how this Leacock of the Delhi Telephone District lets the CAT out of his bag. Ever so gently, — as he wants you to handle the animal. For, "it has been calculated that nearly 60 per cent. of the complaints are due to faulty handling by the cat-keepers." No, I mean "subscribers." IT HAS BEEN CALCULATED. Kindly remember that, for I shall come to that again.

Return we to our muttons. No, I mean our catsmeat....."The continuous purring of a CAT." Yes , but what sort of a "Cat"? "Domesticated quadruped", "Spiteful woman," or "scratching child"? You see now why I wanted to have the definition of a "Cat" settled to start with? The answer to that may be that it doesn't matter "what sort", so long as the cat "purrs."

Yes, but supposing it doesn't purr? Why must all cats purr? Do all cats purr? Are they supposed to? Where did this funny man get that? No, no, it is not a mere academic poser, nothing so simple as that, I raise the point because "purring" is just the one thing which this contraption in bakelite or celluloid as the case may be, will NOT do.

Oh yes, I have been gentle with the District Manager's pet. Lambs and doves on the bough could not be gentler than me. No loving mother-in-law could be softer with her son-in-law than I was approaching it. I held my breath,—said a silent prayer, —picked up the top piece,—and waited for the "purring."

Did I hear the purring? No, It pains me to have to say it, but truly I didn't. I heard no purring. But I did hear cats. No. not A Cat, but FIVE cats. Five cats of Kilkenny. One mewing, another mewling, a third miawing, a fourth miauling,—and the fifth simply cater-mauling.

And at the background of this musical 'melange', there was a diapason made up of all the animal noises that ever came out of the zoo when the feeding hour was delayed,—including the 'vox humana,' if you please. But definitely no "purring." No.

I heard a bark and a yelp and a howl and a yap and a snort and a neigh and a bray and a croak and a moo and boo and cakle and a vhuck-croodle and a cakle and a chuck-cluck-clack-chirp-chirrrup-and a-crow I heard twenyt dying pigs And there were appogiaturas of squeaks and squawks and shrieks and squeals and a low whine rnning through the entire fantasia. But no "purring." NO.

That made me think. What sort of a Cat was this which did not purr but only emitted American music? I looked at the title of the volume again. And the mystery cleared.

You see, when I said that the book bore the caption "TELEPHONE DIRECTORY", I had not said all. For, I had not seen all then. What I saw now was this:

"THIS ISSUE WILL BECOME VALID FROM 30th JANUARY 49."

And right under that, what do you think I read? Just this:

"THIS TELEPHONE DIRECTORY CEASES TO BE VALID ON 30TH JAN. 1949."

(Go away. Don't believe me. I don't ask you to. But the Book is here, right before me as I write.)

Taking it by and large, what it comes

(Continued on Page 24)

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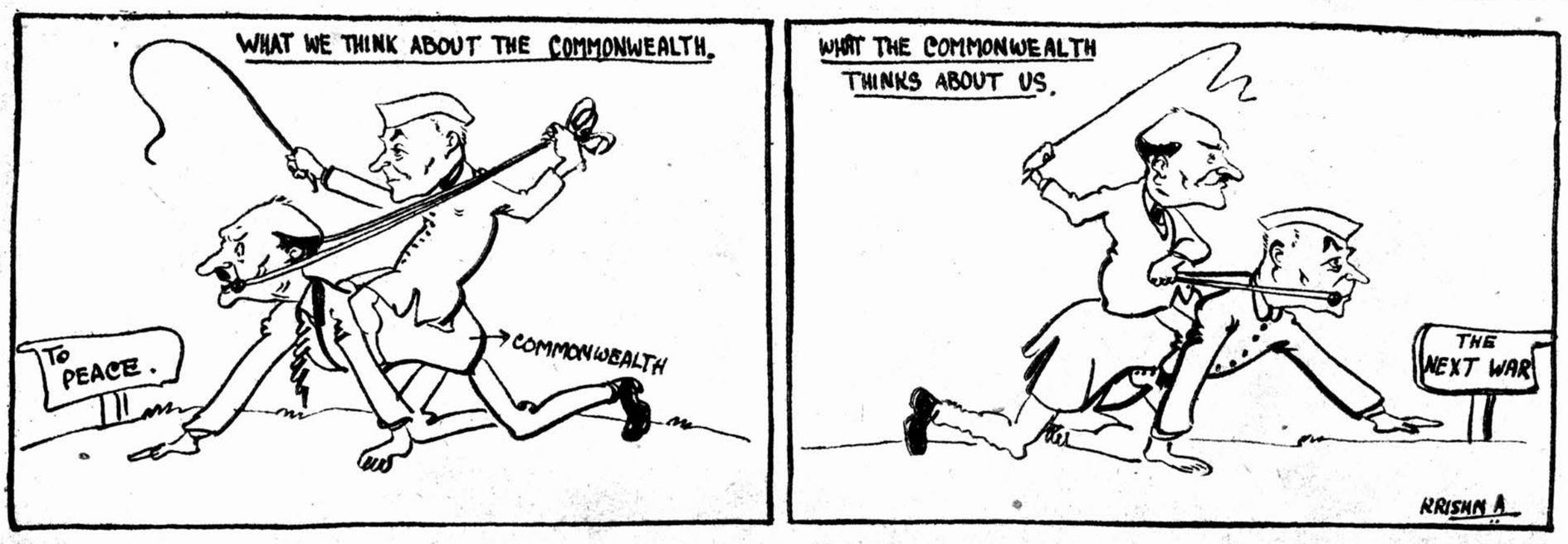


TAGORE'S LETTER TO JINNAH

"JALLIANWALA BAGH ORGIES DEFILE GOD'S WORLD"

The following letter of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore to Mr. M. A. Jinnah is a historic document.

Mr. Jinnah was one of the chief organisers of the first anniversary meeting of Jallianwala Bagh Day which was held in Bombay on 13th April, 1920, and Gurudev sent the following message on that occasion in response to Mr. Jinnah's invitation.

This letter was recently discovered from the old newspaper files by Mr. Amal Home, the former Editor of Calcutta Municipal Gazette and the present Director of Public Information of West Eengal Government. Mr. Home published this letter in his article on Rabindranath in the Bengali weekly, "Desh" in its Puja Special. The following is the text of the letter.

Mrs. Rukmini Arundale (centre) accompanied by Mr. Peter Hoffman and Mr. Paul Ginkel, left Bombay a few days ago by an Air-India International plane to conduct a lecture tour in Europe.

"A GREAT crime has been done in the name of law in the Punjab. Such terrible eruptions of evil leave their legacy in the wreckage of ideals behind them. What happened in Jallianwala Bagh has itself a monstrous progeny of a monstrous war, which for four years had been defiling God's world with fire and poison, physical and moral. The immensity of the sin, through which humanity had waded across its blood-red length of agony, has bred callousness in the minds of those who have power in their hands with no check of sympathy within, or fear of resistance without.

"The cowardliness of the powerful, who owned no shame in using their machines of frightfulness upon the unarmed and unwarned villagers, and inflicting unspeakable humiliations on their fellow-beings behind the screen of an indecent mockery of justice—not feeling for a moment that it was the meanest form of insult to their own manhood—has become only possible through the opportunity which the late war had given to men for constantly outraging their own higher natures, trampling truth and honour under foot. This disruption of the basis of civilisation will continue to produce a series of moral earthquakes, and men will have to be ready for still further sufferings.

"That the balance will take a long

(Continued on page 20)

BUILDING UP AN ARMY OF INDIAN TECHNICIANS

When the blue prints for India's post-war plans were being prepared, it was feared that "during the initial stages of post-war development, men rather than money will be the limiting factor."

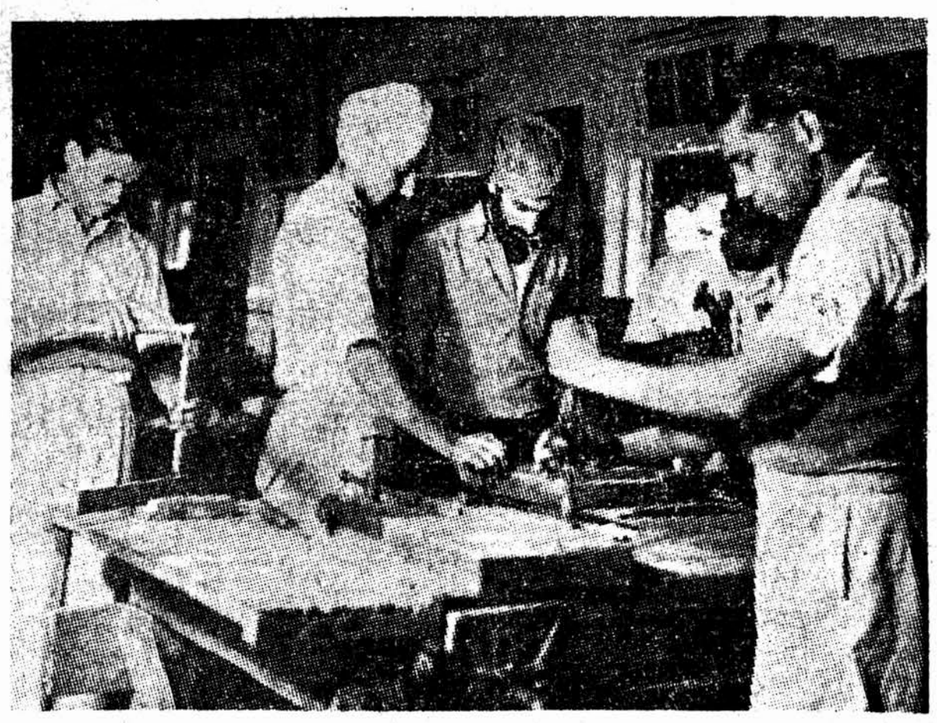
There are today 450 Government training centres scattered all over the country in which about 19,000 trainees are being taught or apprenticed to one or other of the technical or vocational trades. The syllabus in the former cover about 50 engineering and building trades, while in the latter training is provided in nearly 100 occupations and crafts connected with cottage and small-scale industries, commercial occupations and large-scale non-engineering industries. The training they receive will equip them to find employment with a measure of confidence in their own ability. But neither the existing number of technicians nor those undergoing training are sufficient for the country's present requirements. It is estimated that Government and private industry require 30,000 skilled korkers per year. Thus, one of the most important problems facing the country is to expand training facilities. There is, however, no dearth of raw human material. The Government has on the waiting list 7,000 persons anxious to take advantage of the training.

Refugees Benefit

These training schemes were originally established for ex-Servicemen but later were extended to displaced persons from Pakistan of whom 10,185 are undergoing training today. In some Provinces where the Provincial Governments have agreed to bear the additional recurring cost, training centres have been thrown open to civilians. It is expected that when the present training schemes expire in July 1950, a new scheme will be put into operation, adapted to the requirements of civilian trainees on the lines recommended by the Advisory Committee on Technical Training in 1945.

In addition to these schemes, there is an apprenticeship scheme under which training is given in production dergoing training in textile mills. For disabled ex-servicemen special training is given to equip them despite their disablement to earn a livelihood in some independent trade which requires skill but little capital outlay.

The success of the training scheme naturally depends upon the supply of an adequate numbeh of well-trained instructors and the Government has, therefore, started a training institute for instructors near Bilaspur in the Central Provinces. The institute has a training capacity of about 400 in batches of 200 each. The training of instructors in engineering trades has already commenced and the institute will soon start the training of instructors for teaching cottage and small-scale industries.



The Government of India initiated its Technical and Vocational Training Scheme in 1946 and today there are 450 government training centres scattered all over the country in which about 19,000 trainees are being taught one or other of fifty engineering and building trades and hundred occupations connected with cottage and small scale industries. The Training Institute for Instructors near Bilaspur in the C.P. provides about 400 men every year to man these training centres. In addition there is an apprenticeship scheme under which training is given in production work

The training of craftsmen is an integral part of industrial expansion in the country. The present need of the country for trained technicians is in the neighbourhood of 30,000 per year, whereas only about one-third the number was forth-coming in the past two or three years. To remedy this deficiency, the Government of India are running 450 training centres which provide training in technical and vocational trades.

Training Centres

These training centres are situated in idyllic surroundings. Besides free board and lodging, there are other amenities in the way of sports, free medical attendance, library, games, etc. The 'per capita' cost of technical training works out to Rs. 79 per month per head in paesidency towns and Rs. 69 in non-presidency towns. For vocational training it is about Rs. 67-3 per month. The 'per capita' costs vary from year to year due to fluctuations in the number of trainees undergoing training, prices of foodstuffs, clothing and other necessaries.

The training schemes are being constantly adapted to the changing needs and varying conditions. New trades for which there is a demand are added from time to time to the list of subjects taught and the courses are also reviewed to keep them up-to-date. These training centres are expected to continue under the Central Government so that a uniform standard of training can be ensured for the whole of India.

The Santiniketan Students in "Varsha" Dance, hailing the advent of Rain.

With Tagore In Indonesia

FIRST DAY IN BALI

By Dr. Suniti Kr. Chatterji, M. A. (Cal),

Dr. Chatterjee is a distinguished Professor of the University of Calcutta and one of the foremost authorities on Indian Linguistics. For a long number of years he was intimately associated with Rabindranath Tagore and was one of the original members of the Governing Body of Rabindranath's International University of the "Viswa-Bharati". Dr. Chatterji accompanied Rabindranath in 1927 during his tour in Indonesia and South Eastern Asia, and visited with the poet Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Bali and Siam, and acted as one of the Secretaries to the Poet.

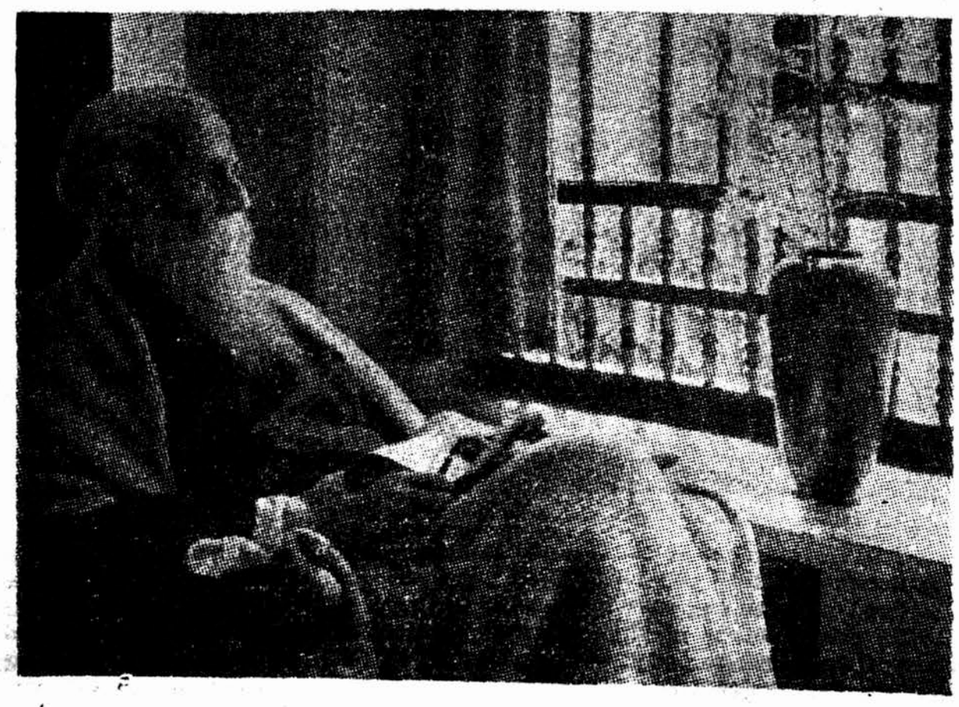
BEFORE six O'clock, we got up and made ready and came upon the deck, fully dressed for the day. Our steamer was speeding South, and in the twilight of early dawn we could see the hills of Bali from a distance. It became quite clear by the time the boat reached the port. We could discern below a few houses of the city of Boeleleng above which was the black shade of the jungle, on the topmost parts of which, upon the crests of the cocoanut palms, some straight long rays of the rising sun had softened to a lighter tint the prevailing dark green. *A soft cool breeze* was blowing towards us. It was as if *mother nature welcomed us with her tender cares as we first entered* the island of Bali.

THERE was no proper parlour in Boeleleng. Just by the shore was a stretch of shallow water spread flat, and some distance from the shore along this shallow water a small pier stretched out—it was like a foot-walk extended straight over the water from the road by the sea. A good way from this pier our steamer cast its anchor in deep water. We had to come ashore by means of boats. These were of local make, with wide keels, and iron clamps riveted the planks; the boatmen wore multicoloured and elaborately stamped 'sarongs' which were tucked between the legs, they had cotton guernseys on their bodies and coloured handkerchiefs circled their heads, they looked strong enough, we got down the suspended wooden stairs from the steamer; our luggage which was already piled high on the deck was also taken down. We reached the pier, and then walked on towards the city, and we finally touched the soil of Bali.

THERE were a few Javanese and some Dutch and other Europeans with us, and there were some Khoja shop-keepers, Muslim merchants from Gujarat;—these were coming as deck passengers and sported their familiar *long coat*—a cross between an Eastern 'achkan' and an English open-breast coat; they were partly in the middle and had flat sewn 'pugrees' of gold lace round their shaven heads. These people were going to Badeong in South Bali.

Balinese Temple

JUST beside the pier, on sea shore, there was a little temple, the first Balinese temple on which I laid my eye. The temple was within a compound surrounded by a low wall of red brick; we only saw an open gateway facing the sea. It was not yet late in the morning, and there was hardly any crowd, Just a few coolies busy with the passengers' luggage, and a few Dutch and other officials waiting beside the smal custom's office in the distance. There were some Dutch gentlemen to receive the Poet, and the Dutch Count who was our fellow-passenger, and some representatives of the local Travellers' Agency to meet the other Europeans. One Dutch gentleman had specially come to escort our party. He was Samuel Koperberg, who spent a good deal of his time in sojourning with us, and showed us the most cordial friendship and kindness all the time. We got to know more about him later. They did not detain us long at the Customs—after exchange of courtesies we were free to proceed in a couple of minutes. We saw a number of cars waiting a little way off. Koperberg took the poet to the car set apart for him. The Poet, Mr. Dhirendra Deva Varman (artist, from Tripura State, former student of Santiniketan), Mr. Surendra Kar (artist and architect from Santiniketan), Dr. A. Bake (Dutch Indologist and Musician and Researcher in Indian Music, from Santiniketan) and Mrs. Bake, and Dr. Drewes (who represented the Dutch Government in our party and was very helpful with his knowledge of Malaya—he was an officer of the Dutch Popular Education Service through Literature in the Vernaculars), besides Koperberg and myself—we formed a party of eight. We shall travel together, and as far as practicable live together. We had three cars, the Poet, Mrs. Bake, Koperberg and myself were to be in one, Bake, Suren Babu, Dhiren Babu and Drewes in the other and our luggage in the third. The other Dutch passengers left in their cars without delay.



The Poet In His Study

Slim And Rhythmic

BY the time we settled ourselves in our cars, it was high day—about seven o'clock It was astir in the little town gradually. A few hawkers came, and we could see some

(Continued On Page 8)

Gurudev Tagore at the annual "Varsha Mangal Utsav"—Celebration of the Rain Festival,—Rain Signifying Prosperty—where the Santiniketan Students honour the Poet with the offerings of flowers, grains, etc.

TAGORE AND OMAR KHAYYAM

By Sarojendra Kumar Mitra

Rabindranath Tagore & Omar Khayyam were two great poets of their time. They were equally genius in the domain of poetry.

Though Rabindranath was born about seven hundred years after the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam, their ideas and theme of poems bear subtle resemblance.

Conception Of God

Conception of God in Tagore's poems is clearer and more impressive than that of Omar's conception of God. Tagore is always a staunch believer in God and is never found dubious about His existence. His idea about God is never hazy and faltering. He thoroughly believes that God is flawless, just, omnipotent, perfect and impartial, and that happiness and sufferings of human beings are according to their own virtue and follies.

He is devoted to God and most of his poems breathe a sense of his absolute praise. There is neither any hour nor any limit of his prayers. We find him praying God in season and out of season. He never condemns God for any loss; rather he finds a soothing and encouraging expression to match and mitigate his gloomy and grieving hours of life....

"....On many an idle day have I grieved over lost time. But it is never lost, my Lord. Thou hast taken every moment of my life in Thine own hands....

Thus he always finds a gain to match his loss. It pains him to have an existence separated from God and he entrusts everything of his life at the feet of his beloved Lord in his verses—

"In one salutation to thee, my God, let all my senses out and touch this world at thy feet...."

He always feels God within and thinks He has made him endless—

"....Thou hast made me endless such is thy pleasure...."

and again,

"....He it is, the innermost one, who awakens my being with his deep hidden touches...."

He is a thiest—every inch of him.

But Omar Khayyam's poems are mostly a mixture of theism and atheism. His own ideas are contradicting and his conception of God is rather foggy. At times he is one with Tagore in respect of God, and sometimes the difference is vast. He appears to be a great fatalist and in most of his poems he has totally ignored the very existence of God and condemns human beings for their blindly following God, Who according to him is equally helpless like an ordinary man and that He has no power to do either evil or good to anybody.

"And that inverted Bowl we call the Sky,
Whereunder crawling coop't we live and die,
Lift not thy hands to It for help—for it
Rolls impotently on as Thou or I"

We always find him staggering inthe gloom of ignorance about existence of God with a little success.

No Faith In Regeneration

He also has no faith in rebirth or in greater life after death which Tagore always has. Omar looks down upon those who think that there are rewards in store for them in Heaven and that they will be presented with those valuables when they will reach a different world. So he asks those attending Muezzin's prayer that they should look to one way only and not both ways meaning thereby, gain in this world and world beyond for it is foolish to expect something greater beyond this life.....

"....A Muezzin from the Tower of Darkness cries, Fools! your reward is neither Here and nor There!"

Everyone is to get his reward Here. The life beyond is aways dark and human eyes are too weak to penetrate into Paradise or a greater life beyond, is not in existence according to his conception.

He holds God in equal level with human being and holds Him responsible for any calamity that He brings about men...."

"Oh, Thou, who Man of baser Earth didst make,
And who with Eden didst devise the snake;
For all the Sin wherewith the Face of Man,
Is blacken'd, Man's Forgiveness give, and take!"

Omar is always mysterious about God and it appears from his 'Robayet' that he has an idea of God bedeemed with disbelief and non-existence of God. But at times he appears to be a believer of God too....

"....And strange to tell, among the earthen lot,
Some could articulate, while others not:
And suddenly one more impatient cried—
Who is the Potter, pray, and who the Pot?"

Then again—

"....And He that tossed Thee down into the Field,
He knows about it all—He knows—He knows?"

Now who this "Potter" or this "HE" is? Who is HE who is responsible for this worldly toys—human beings? Here he clearly possesses an idea of something great, maybe God, or maybe all pervading supernatural power. stronger than that of a common man, if not God Himself. This idea is a contradiction of his own peoms where he strongly expresses that there is no God which Tagore always discards in presence of God

Thus we see that there is a very subtle similarity of their poems about presence of Go.

Conception Of Death

Then comes the conception of Death by two poets. Here perhaps they do not differ much. Both have taken death very lightly. Omar wants to shield off death behind 'Saki' and wine and expresses his willingness 'to take life as it comes and goesfi He is, as it seems, a bit nervous of Death for he knows that his life is only for this world and that none knows what will happen after death. So he wants to enjoy life as best as possible before the life spark goes off and he says.

"....And Lip to Lip it murmured —'while you live'
Drink!—for once dead you never shall return.'"

Even when Death knocks at his door he will gulp down his last draught of wine with his saki with his lips closely pressed against hers.

Rabindra Nath also takes death lightly—lighter than Omar Khayyam. It is only possible as he has firm faith in God, rebirth and a greater life after death which unlike Omar is not an entire end but a march towards a land of peace and plenty. So he is ever ready to accept death as a jovial guest—

"On the day when death will knock at thy door what wilt thou offer to him? Oh, I will set before my guest the full vessel of my life—I will never let him go with empty hands...."

Then again—

"O Thou the last fulfilment of life, Death, my Death, come and whisper to me! Day after day have I kept watching for thee; for thee have I bourne the joys and pangs of life."

He is ready to give away all his possessions of life along with himself when Death comes to him.

Omar wants to forget death through 'saki' and wine and it appears as if he is not so bold in hailing Death as Tagore. Omar wants to benumb his senses and forget the idea of an end through graje juice and 'saki' and so long as he drinks deep he does not think or is not in a position to think about death. To him a glass of crimson wine and a crimson rose have equal value. But Tagore steps forward with the full load of his life's earning

(Continued on Page 6)

During sleep, the body is working its way smoothly and automatically, isolated and freed from responsibilities; why then, in the absence of an alarm clock or a noisy neighbour, should we wake up?

Sleep— 'Iron Curtain' Of Life

THE psychologist has observed the frequency and depth of sleeps, the effects of sleeplessness, and the mental changes associated with the onset of sleep. The pharmacologist has found drugs which can make us sleep or prevent us sleeping. The pathologist has studied the changes in the brain due to diseases that interfere with the rhythm of sleep. And the physiologist has invented methods for measuring muscular, respiratory, and electrical changes during sleep, says W. R. Fearow, in a B.B.C. broadcast.

Application To Humanity

Some of these methods can be applied to human beings without causing inconvenience, and so can be used to follow the entire sequence or events, from going to sleep to waking up. For example: the instrument called the actograph indicates every movement made by the subject; the pneumatograph records the changes in the rate and depth of breathing; the electroencephalograph, by means of electrodes fixed to a cap, traces the electric oscillations due to the nervous activity of the brain.

The information that these instruments give, shows that, in higher animals, sleep is not a simple, passive state, brought about by the intervention of a special mechanism that produces unconsciousness, maintains the unconscious state, and eventually allows the sleeper to waken, even in the absence of any obvious waking stimulus

The operation of this mechanism is shown in the changes in the body that accompany the establishment of sleep. In man, there is widespread muscular relaxation, including the loss of the reflex control that enables us to keep standing: we literally 'fall asleep.' Racial memories are revived. Children, and many adults, partly assume the crouching, pre-natal position. Infants clench thier fists, and extend their arms in the air, as if seeking for te support of some friendly tree that once sheltered their immemorial ancestors.

But relaxation is not found in all groups of muscles. For example, those that close the eyelids remain firmly contracted. When young David Copperfield heard that Miss Murdstone slept with one eye open, he tried to emulate the achievement, but found 'it couldn't be done.'

In man, and in related animals, deep sleep is accompanied by a suggestive change in a reflex act which is called the plantar response. Let me tell you what I mean by that.

During the wakeful life of a normal person, if the sole of the foot be stroked gently by someone else, the toes will curl inwards as if trying to grip something. In conditions of disease or injury that prevent the passage of motor impulses down the spinal cord, the response is reversed—the toes bend backwards, giving the so-called Babinsky reflex which doctors find of valus in diagnosis.

Since this bending back instead of bending in his observed in sleep, it is taken as evidence that the messages being sent out from the appropriate part of the brain are being stopped at some level in the nervous system, and the brain is prevented from telling the body to move.

A Temporary Barrier

This phenomenon is recognisable in that most unpleasant form of nightmare in which the victim is aware of his predicament but is unable to move hand or foot to escape from bondage. A corresponding obstruction keeps our sense organs from sending in messages to the consciousness. So sleep erects a temporary barrier that stops the two-way flow of traffic in the brain stem.

Evidence of the actual existence of such a traffic-control centre was first obtained by the neurologist, von Economo, when he was examining the microscopic structure of the brains of victims of the epidemic of sleepy sickness in Vienna, in 1917-18. The signs of this form of brain inflammation include periods of profound lethargy, alternating with insomnia. Accompanying changes were found to be present in the base of the brain, from which Economo concluded that a special 'sleep centre' forms part of the nervous equipment of the higher animal. The importance of this base of the brain in the regulation of sleep has been confirmed.

But te way in which this regulator functions is not yet decided. Pavlov, Economo, and Hess regard sleep as being the result of something actively preventing the higher centres of the brain from working. That is to say, the 'sleep mechanism' is our night-nurse. Kleitman, on the other hand, has elaborated an evolutionary theory, according to which sleep is a basic, primitive state from which we are aroused and kept awake by a wakefulness centre. The most recent work provides some evidence that the regulator is made up of two parts and that sleep is due to the inhibiting action of a centre on a wakefulness centre, or 'vice versa.'

Now a word of caution here. The term 'centre' must not be taken too literally, for the nervous system is a plastic structure, and many af its endowments are best described as association patterns and habits. With this reservation, it is now possible to compare the working of a sleep-regulating mechanism to an electrical relayfi energised by the combined inflow and outflow nerve-impulses in the brain stem.

Reduced Flow Of Impulses

During wakeful life, the flow of impulses is sufficiently strong to keep the relay closed, and a two-way circuit is operating between the higher levels of the brain and the rest of the body. The preparations for sleep lead to a reduction in the flow of impulses, until a critical minimum is reached. This is insufficient to keep the relay energised: the circuit between brain and body is broken. And impulses no longer enter or leave the level of consciousness. The relay remains open during sleep, and only closes again—so re-establishing in circuit—when the awakening stimuli have reached an intensity sufficient to operate the mechanism.

During sleep, the body is working away smoothly and automatically, isolated and freed from responsibilities, why then, in the absence of an alarm clock or a noisy neighbour, should we wake up? How is it that, when left alone, we do not quietly sleep to death?

Well, there is little fear of such an event in normal health. Several factors provide stimuli of increasing severity that will ultimately operate and energise the relay.

During sleep, the sphincter muscles of the bladder are kept contracted, and the pressure in the bladder gradually increases. Also, the fall in blood sugar, due to abstention from food, brings on the symptoms of hunger—waves of contraction in the wall of the empty stomach. These two sources of inflowing impulses are capable of bringing about the wakefulness of necessity, quite apart fom anything else.

But, after all, what is the meaning of sleep? Is is the journey really necessary? If it were possible to save some of the hours lost each night in slumber, our capacity for play or work would be extended by the equivalent of a couple of years at least.

The beating heart never sleeps: it refreshes itself continually by brief naps, during which it is in an unresponsive 'refractory state.' By analogy, one can regard the brain as having a 'refractory state' of some hours in twenty-four hours. The necessity for this has not been traced conclusively to the accumulation of some fatigue-product in the body, or to the using up of some reserve material that is only slowly replenished.

Enforced wakefulness has been maintained in human subjects for periods up to 100 hours, without permanent ill-effects—though everybody knows the consequences of the loss of even a single night's sleep; irritability lack of concentration, sense of external unreality, and general fatigue. All these can be remedied by one night of good sleep, but the fact that we do get cross when we get over-tired is a friendly threat on the part of Nature.

And so to bed: since every bedroom is a laboratory, it is easy for you to verify the evidence for the existence of a sleep-regulating mechanism. Having banished as best you can the enemies of slumber—light, noise, discomforts of temperature and physical surroundings—relax into that posture that gives you the least sense of having a bodily existence. This will reduce the stream of inflowing impulses to your brain. At the same time, reduce the outflow impulses from the brain by deliberately keeping your thoughts on non-emotional subjects.

As the traffic of stimuli gets less, and the sleep relay adapts itself, you will become aware that a change is taking place in your breathing, making it regular, deeper, and slower. And then, smoothly, as the earth turns round the sun, the curtain slowly descends

Hooded penitents, rather like the Klu-Klux-Klan, some of them with their arms folded as a cross, seen during the procession of the "Saint Burial" as it passed the Puerta del sol. This was one of the two big processions through the streets of the Spanish capital as the climax of the Madrid Holy Week ceremonies. 6,000 hooded members of different brotherhoods took part in the processions.

TAGORE AND OMAR KHAYYAM

(Continued From Page 5)

and addresses Death as his honoured guest with himself as a perfect host. Not only that—he appears to be in a serio-comic mood when he says—

> "The flowers have been woven and the garland is ready for the bridegroom. After the wedding the bride shall leave her home and meet her lord alone in the solitude of night...."

But Omar cannot play so hilariously with death. When death comes he is seen in a pensive mood and drinks wine along with his 'Saki.'

Omar thinks of death even in his daily walk of life and it seems that the very idea of death as an inevitable and total end of life tortures him very often and his nervousness finds expression when he asks all to rise to the Clarion Call of life before it comes to an end—

> "Awake my little ones, and fill the Cup, before Life's Liquor in its Cup be dry."

It is so only because Omar's life is limited in this world, as it is already said that he never likes the idea of a finer and happier life hereafter. But Tagore's idea is just the reverse and he never thinks of death before time. Because—

> "I know that the day will come when my sight of this earth shall be lost, and life will take its leave in silence.... and I see by the light of death thy world with its careless treasure...."

Naturally he bristles up with joy and ideas of next world and he is ever more glad to find something new in the next world where he might get perhaps better poetic ideas and could make his life more successful than what is here.

But all happiness and pleasure of Omar are available in this world only and can be bought through woman and wine though his theme is nonetheless inferior to Tagore. So he feels an inexpressible creeping sensation of sorrow in the innermost core of his heart which comes out in the shape of asking others to enjoy their lives before end.

Creeping Sense Of Sorrow

In any case both of them accept death lightly and is not much afraid of its ghastly shadow like a commonplace man.

Last I shall deal with their conception of love.

Love of Omar Khayyam is based mainly on Saki, Wine and a book of verses, though some say that Saki and wine stand for two objects through which he tries to hit at something great. The criterion of his love is—

> "....Herewith a Loaf of Bread beneath the Bough,
> A Flask of Wine, a book of Verse —and Thou,
> Beside me singing in the Wilderness—And Wilderness is Paradise now."

This verse strikes, so to say, the keynote to Omar Khayyam's philosophy of love, which is essentially hedonistic. His idea is that pleasure is fixed by nature as man's ultimate aim and that happiness consisted in the attainment of mere sensational enjoyment. (This is the doctrine of the Cyreroic School of Greek Philosophy founded by Aristippus.)

> Then—"And if the Wine you drink, the Lip you press, End in the Nothing, all Things end in —yes...."

It seems that plinth of Omar's love is woman and wine and not exactly nature, which runs counter to Tagore's ideas whose range of love is almost boundless and that his love poems convey double meaning and starting from a simple woman ends in God or merges into eternity. Omar's love is not as vast as that of Tagore where he says—

> "Clouds heap upon clouds and it darkens. Ah, love, why dost thou let me wait outside at the door all alone?....on this dark lonely day it is only for thee that I hope...."

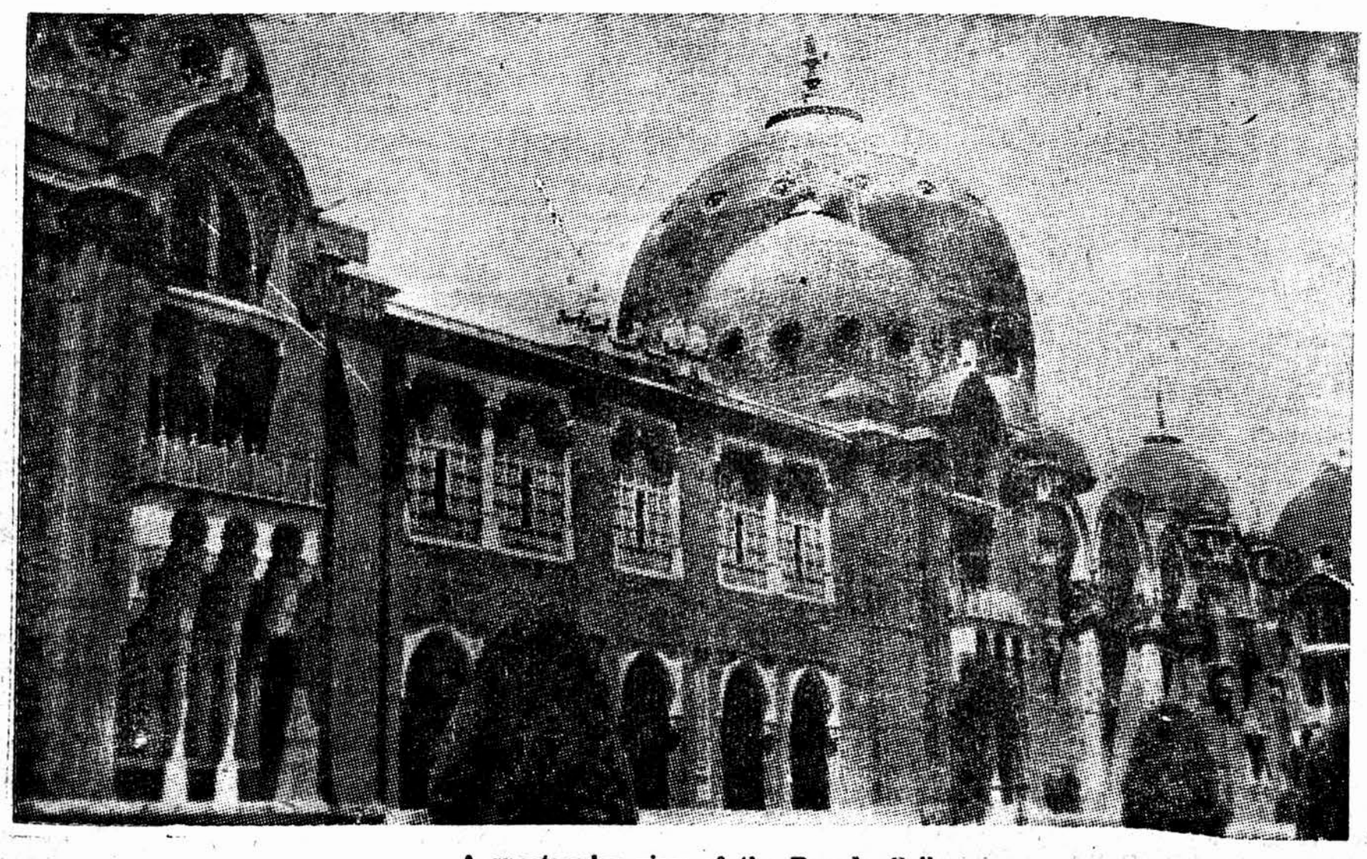
Again—

> "....The spring has done its flowering and taken leave. And now with the burden of faded futile flowers I wait and linger...."

But for whrom? Maybe for his lady love or maybe for his Lord Himself—This is the true and unique beauty of his love poems, which as is seen, starting from wordly love rolls into eternity. Such novelty is perhaps not found in Omar's poems. His love poems do not carry double meaning like Tagore's poems. Omar's love poems with Saki and wine do not possess much intricacy and mystery. But it is not so with Tagore's poems. The superficial and easy meaning of Tagore's poems will be mostly understood by all. But their deeper meaning will only be grasped by highly developed, sensitive and philosophic mind. Omar's love poems are easily understandable.

But taking all points of resemblance and difference in view, conceptions of both the poets can be placed side by side. Both were great poets of their age and equally wanted to fathom the death of human life of misery and happiness—only one was greater and deeper than the other in painting the finer and minute traces of weal and woe in a human life.

HIGHLIGHTS OF BARODA (Merged)

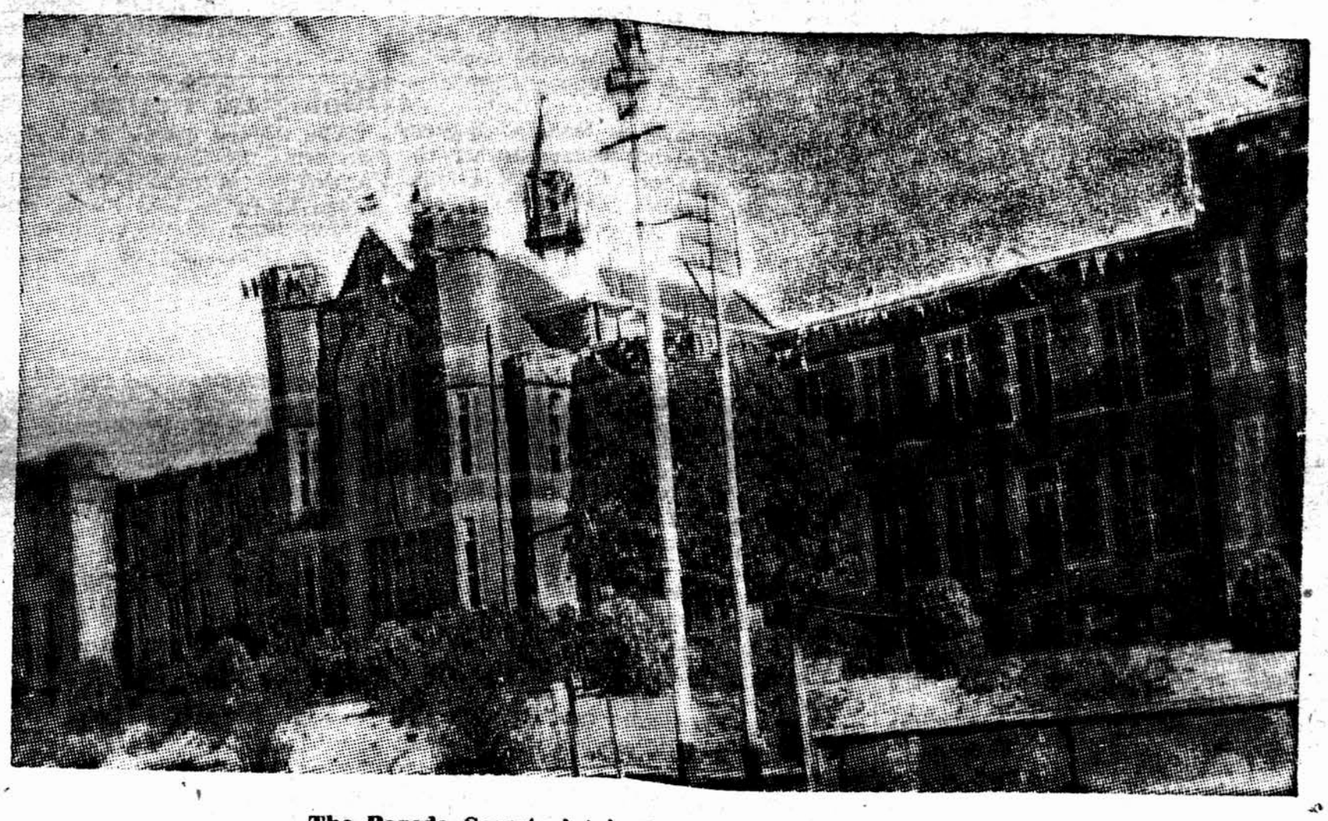


A spectacular view of the Baroda College.

Near view of the dome of the Baroda College.

★

Equestrian statue of Shivaji Chatrapati



The Baroda Secretariat is simple, but structurally grand.

★ ★

The suspension bridge inside the public park

A close-up of the entrance to the bridge.

LIVING INSIDE ONE'S SKELETON

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

EXCLUSIVE TO "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE WEEKLY"

ONE reason why one regards a crab or a dog as a higher sort of animal than a snail or a star fish is that the crab and dog have jointed limbs with hard skeletons, capable of very precise movements. But there is a very big difference. The dog's skeleton is inside, the crabs's outside. The group, or phylum, of animals which mostly have jointed limbs and external skeletons is called the arthropods.

Clearly their skeletons give them a great deal more protection than our skin. But they have a big disadvantage. They can only grow by moulting, and are very vulnerable during the moult The arthropods fall into four main divisions, the trilobites, sea animals of the general appearance of woodlice, and all extinct; the arachnids, including spiders: the crustacea, including lobsters, and the progneata, including centipedes, millipeds and insects. Some writers include a fifth division for a strange animal called peripaetus, resembling a caterpillar which never becomes a butterfly.

An arthropod is built up of segments, some of which may be fixed and each of which may carry a pair of appendages. The Arachnids differ from the rest in having clawed appendages, instead of feelers or antennae, on the front segment. They include such well-nown creatures as spiders, scorpions and mites. They include also extinct sea animals up to six feet long and the still living king crab, which measures a foot or so. But their queerest members are the pychogonids, sluggish sea animals consisting almost entirely of legs attached to a mere vestige of a body. Even their digestion has to be done in the legs, and a tube extends down each leg from the stomach.

The crustaceans include a great many simple creatures like the water beas, and some of the smaller sea forms are extremely successful and very important as the main food of some fish which we in turn eat. Other crustaceans have devoloped into the complicated shrimps, lobsters and crabs, where some limbs have been specialised as feelers, others as jaws, as pincers, as legs and as swimming organs. Only a little less complicated are the sandhoppers, and the woodlice, which have established a foothold on land.

Insects With Legs

But some crustacea start life respectably enough as swimmers like water fleas and then degenerate, becoming parasites inside other crustacea or fish, and end up as shapeless lumps. An odder fate has befallen the barnacles. They stick themselves to a rock by their front ends and live by kicking food into their mouths with their back legs, Meanwhile they produce a shell not of horn, but of lime, which protects them against enemies and low tides. None of the animals so far described have definite heads. A spider or a lobster has a front part with the mouth, eyes and legs, and a back part, or abdomen. But the insects and their relations, such as centipedes and millipedes, have a head moveable apart from the segments which carry the walking legs. The insects have six walking legs, one pair of antennae, three limb pairs for mouth appendages, and may or may not have wings. The other groups included with them, such as centipedes, have more legs.

The insects are, at least as regards numbers of species, incomparably the most successful of all animal groups. This merely means that each species is generally well adapted to a particular sort of life, and to no other So there is room for an immence number of different insect species in the same area, not competing directly with one another, and among the insects, the most successful order is the beetles. At the present time nearly a million species of insects are known, at least a third of which are beetles. ..And these numbers are growing steadily. A naturalist recently described over 400 new species of weavils (small beetles) from a single Pacific Island... As compared with this, there are only about 8.000 species of mammal altogether, and only 60 in Britain.

The insects are divided into a primitive group which have no wings and whose ancestors never had them and a group whose ancestors at least have had wings, though some, like the fleas have lost them. The primitive ones, such as springtails and "silver fish" are mostly small, though some play an important part in the soil.

Miss Mary Toohill, Laboratory assistant at the Westinghouse Research Laboratories, holds aloft a big chunk of the new plastic foam which has been developed by Westinghouse scientists for use as a new insulating material. Containing thousands of air bubbles which give it tremendous buoyancy and good insulating qualities the foamis the world's lightest solid. It is made by heating a molasses-like resin utilitexpands 100 times.

Biological Forms

The winged insects are not so clearly divided, into those which grow up by a series of moults of which every stage is an obvious insect, and those which have larvae quite unlike the adult. Examples of those whose young are fairly like the parents are grass hoppers, cockroaches, and Ear wigs. Even the young of dragonflies and Mayflies, which live under water are recognisable as insects. But no one would guess that a wasp grub, a fly maggot, a swimming mosquito larva, a "wire worm" or a caterpillar, would grow up into a winged form, unless they had some knowledge of biology.

The larval forms have learned to live in all sorts of environments. Thus some are burrowers. One lives underground for 17 years, followed by a week or two as a flier. Others live in decaying wood or meat. Still others are parasites inside other insects or occasionally in mammals. But this sort of parasitism does not lead to degeneracy. The adult female of a species which grows up as a parasite in a caterpillar has to have very well developed senses to find just the right kind. She does not rely on a chance like the tapeworm, to find a host. Still more remarkable, a parasite can evolve away from parasitism. The most primitive members of the order Hymenoptera lay their eggs in caterpillars and grubs. The next higher group catch grubs which they paralyse by stinging and on which they lay eggs. At a later stage some wasps feed their young with chewd up animal food. And finally the bees feed them with pollen and with their own secretions. This development of parental care and social life from parasitism, is one of the most amazing in the whole history of evolution. It may, of course, be compared with the evolution of human society, through slavery and class oppression to Communism. Roughly speaking, the insects on land and the crustaceans in the sea fill the same kind of place, the place available for moderate-sized animals with highly-developed senses, complicated instincts, and some intelligence.

Luckily for us they cannot grow very large. Imagine a cow which had woulted its whole skeleton, and was waiting to grow a new one, and you will see why. But it is perhaps mainly because of this limitation that the arthropods have not completely conquered the world.

WITH TAGORE IN INDONESIA

(Continued From Page 4)

Balinese women along the narrow strand by the pier. They were carrying on their heads water-pots or baskets. With what a rare and charming rhythmic movement in their gait these slim women were moving about! We had read about their slim beauty and their wonderful grace of bearing —within a short time after our arrival into this island we could get a glimpse of it all.

THE cars were hired for us. The owner of these cars a woman, then came. She is a well known figure in Bali. There can't be any account of the island of Bali without mentioning her. A middle aged Balinese woman, her name is Patima. She is frequently described as "Princess Patisna." The story of her life is quite romantic. At present she is running a factory and a shop of Balinese art-ware. Her business is to sell to tourists specimens of old Balinese artistic crafts—gold and silver jewellery, stamped cloth, arms, pictures, figures cut in leather, wood work. These and all other kinds of Balinese local art she gets done in her own factory and sell them. Then she has a fleet of motor cars which she regularly lets out on hire. From all these she earns a good deal. She is respected by both the Dutch and her own people as a woman of sense and substance. When a ship comes to Boeleleng she goes on board with art goods for sale, and brings interested passengers to her establishment. On the whole, Patima is a woman who is quite successful in her line of business, and she has quite a strength of character. But little that foreigners have come to know about her past life has created quite an attractive interest in her personality, and people become quite eager to hear about her and to meet her. Patima had quite a narrow escape from death, having saved herself in her young age through her own exertions.

Patima's Story

IT is said she was the wife of a king of South Bali—one of his many wives. After his death, she was to perform 'suttee when according to Balinese custom the funeral took place. Some months after the actual demise of the prince. The Balinese used to stab to death the favourite wives of a prince, and then burn them in the same pyre. Patima refused to yield her young life in this way. She somehow escaped to North Bali and took asylum with the Dutch. That was about 17 or 18 years before 1927. The Dutch at that time occupied only a part of North Bali, but the stage was being set for annexation of South Bali also From that time Patima became an inhabitant of Boeleleng, and gradually through her own exertions attained to her present position of importance

Another story which I heard about Patima was that she was not the wife of any prince, she was just a young maid servant in the palace of the prince of Kloengkoeng in South Bali. When the Dutch forces attacked Kloengkoeng, the prince, Dewa Ageong, committed suicide with all his people (by the rite o. 'poepoetan', something like the 'Jauhar' of the Rajputs of old) but Patima managed to escape from this carnage and took refuge in North Bali.

After finishing our Bali tour when we returned to Boeleleng, I had an opportunity of meeting Patima—I went to see her place, and her stock of curios and art objects of which I bought a few small things, and I could just carry on a little conversation with her in my broken Malay. Patima than told me that she came to Boeleleng and sought refuge with the Dutch just to escape the Baker or Suttee rite Her later career in Boeleleng has a veil over it. She had got herself declared a Muslim— an uncommon thing for a Balinese person to do, and took her present name Patima which is the Indonesian way of pronouncing the Arab name Fatimah She had no husband at the time, but had a family of two young daughters to help her in her business One of these girls I saw in her house—from the daughters appearance one could easily see that Patima must have been really beautiful in her youth.

PATIMA was quite a wide-awake and a very active little lady. One could easily see from her ways and her manner of speaking that she was quite used to meet people on. She appeared to have a wide experience of the world —she was not at all unsophisticated, although she looked a simple soul: and she was a bit forward too. She is a notability in Boeleleng; Rabindranath was coming—she had heard about him, and since Rabindranath was travelling in one of her own cars, Patima came herself to see that he was not uncomfortable in any way. I had read about her before: I now saw her for the first time. She was a fair Balinese type with a golden brown complexion, and she had on a sarong of European cloth with a printed design of flowers and leaves, a Malay woman's jacket of their white cloth called a 'Kabaya', and she had an umbrella in her hand, and was barefooted: and her teeth were black through constant chewing of the betel and tobacco leaves Koperberg introduced her to us with a sort of mock ceremony: "The princess Patima" Rabindranath was told of her, too. We all shook the hand which Patima extended before all of us, when every thing was all right, and we were about to start. Patima took leave with many

(Continued On Page 25)

"MIRROR"

Published by Central Office of Information, London-Distributed in India by the Publicity of India, 1 Waterloo St., Calcutta—Price Re. 1/- per copy.

We have received No. 13 of this high-class publication for review. It is a monthly digest containing some of the most interesting articles publish-in English periodicals and books. The current issue opens with an absorbing article on the story of the discovery of radium, and among the other topics of current interest covered are malaria control, the revolution worked in Turkey by Kamal Attaturk, the place of individual rights in democracy and the significance of scientific progress. The work of Augustus John, the painter, is assessed in another article. The illustrations in the issue are of a high order. The "MIRROR" has great appeal to the scholar—and the serious-minded reader.

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501 SOAP

THE TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

1956 World Olympiad—Success assured—Pointless grouse—Hurdles for Cyclists—Beighton Cup for Tatas—A word to Fr. Fell—City turns tables Hard lines for women—Lean days for soccer favourites—New stars on horizon—India's success in Ceylon.

The decision of the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1956 World Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia, will be particularly welcome to this country. Not only the climate and the ground conditions would suit our athletes very well,—as they are more or less like our own—but I am told by my friend, S. D. Shubert, the Australian Trade Commissioner, they have plently of hockey in the "Antipodes." There are hundreds of hockey clubs revelling in this attractive game in all parts of Australia. So there is no fear—as in the case of Helsinki—of hockey being scrapped from the programme. Probably the women's competition may also be included in it. Now our men and women may take to hockey with the greatest enthusiasm earnestness and zeal.

SUCCESS ASSURED

Now that the Australian Government has accorded its cordial support to the proposal, I have no doubt that the 1956 Games will outclass and outshine all the previous Games in every respect. The Australians are exceedingly sports-minded. So they are sure to try their utmost to outbid even the London show of last year.

But Australia had a very narrow victory against South America in the matter of selection of the venue. As it turned out, Melbourne scored 21 votes against 20 notched by Buenos Aires. We were under the impression that Detroit of the United States would gain general favour. But there appears to have been a keen rivalry between some of the American cities which marred Detroit's chances.

POINTLESS GROUSE

It now transpires that financial baits in the shape of free travelling expenses to the members of the International Olympic Committee—and also for a companion—offered by various centres, turned the scale of voting. Did it really vitiate the selection, I wonder.

We are still waiting to hear the final decision in regard to the staging of hockey at Helsinki in 1952. I am sure G. D. Sondhi, India's Representative on the International Committee, who is now in Europe, will spare no pains to persuade the International Body to run this competition on as big a scale as possible.

The present controversy raises the issue whether small countries like Finland should be permitted the hold the World Games in future unless they can give a guarantee that they would accommodate all the games in the list.

HURDLES FOR CYCLISTS

Rumour has it that our cyclists will not be able to go for the International competition at Copen hagen, Denmark, after all. The chief obstacle in their way is money. It appears that our sportsminded philanthropists have become more careful now. They do not want to throw away their money on "swaddling clothes" cyclists.

I am one of those who believe that we should take part in international contests as often as possible. That is the only way to raise our standard to the highest level. But is there any sense in competing with the world's best when you know that you cannot even make a decent show against them?

The wisest thing for us to do to-day is to import a coach from Europe to give necessary guidance and training to our boys. If this is too expensive, send one or two men—with some knack of teaching—there to learn the technique which they may usefully impart to others. When we have attained a reasonably high standard, we should venture to measure our strength with the leading nations of the world. Till then try to improve yourselves.

BEIGHTON CUP FOR TATAS

Bombay's hockey world is delighted with the grand success of the Tata Sports Club in the Beighton Cup Tournament at Calcutta. They have triumphed in their very first attempt which redounds immensely to their credit. It must have been their solid team-work which paved the way to their ultimate goal. To have beaten a team like the redoubtable Port Commissioners, who boasted of no fewer than five Olympic stars,—against three of their own—and that too on their home ground, is a splendid achievement indeed. I am confident that if they maintain their solidarity, they are sure to repeat the 1936 performances of the old Customs Athletic Club when the latter won both the Aga Khan and Beighton Cups, the premier trophies of the West and East of India. I expect Naval Tata will see to that.

A WORD TO FR. FELL

Two other teams from our province St. Xavier's College, our Senior League Champions and Kirkee United from Kirkee, also made the journey to Calcutta. But they were knocked out before they could reach the final stages of the tournament.

I wish Rev. Fr. Fell had placed greater faith on his own boys than on outsiders like Kishen Lal and Albert Middlecoat. It is team-work—rather than individual brilliance—which pays rich dividends, Fr. Fell. Besides Kishen was not at all in form this season owing to a leg-injury. Any way, better luck next time.

As for Kirkee, they had a better chance of winning last year, when they lifted the Aga Khan Cup, than this season when they were far from their best. Old Hormasji Merchant deserves to be well-rewarded for his pains in promoting this colourful side.

CITY TURNS TABLES

While presiding over the final match of the Women's League of the BPHA recently, I had expressed the hope that Bombay City, the runners-up, would turn the tables on their old rivals, Bombay Greys, the Champions in the near future. Little did I dream at the time that the City would succeed in their object so soon. They won the Parel League for Cordeiro Cup at the expense of the Grey. The latter must blame themselves for their loss. They are the most formidable side in the City—and perhaps the country—today. But somehow or other they failed to account for the Lusitanians as well as the City.

Lou Lynn may well congratulate herself and her mates on their unexpected luck. Certainly they worked very hard to gain heir laurels. Actually one of them fainted after the match!—a sort of do-or- die fight.

HARD LINES FOR WOMEN

Although all the men's competitions are now over, the women have still to play in three more tournaments—Killedar, Hayes and Emar Gold Cup—one after the other. The reason for it is this that two of the Parel tournaments have been switched over to the BPHA ground along with Jos Gonsalves who runs them. If these competitions were held at their usual venue, there would not have been this rush towards the end of the season. The sweltering heat of May makes these engagements painful and unpleasant for the fair sex.

It would seem that there are too many competitions for women. But this is not so considering the fact that there are so few teams to play with. They do not have to play many matches in each tournament like the men. So if these competitions are spread over the whole season, I do not think they would tax the energy and stamina of the players beyond their capacity. On the other hand, they would make it an enjoyable affair on the whole.

There is another sound reason for holding these tournaments in different parts of the city and that is to create interest for the game everywhere. If they are all concentrated at one place, this cannot be done. The BPHA would do well to consider this question on all its bearings at an early date.

LEAN DAYS FOR SOCCER FAVOURITES

The first soccer tournament of the season— Nadkarni Cup— has now reached its closing stages. Surprising as it may seem, all the senior teams. Trades, Tatas, GIP Railway, last year's holders, Rashids and Goan Sports have made their exit from the competition one by one, and three junior sides, Burmah Shell, General Motors and Bombay Amateurs, and an up-country side, S. R. Mills from Akola, have entered the semi-finals.

The Motormen had actually defeated the Amateurs in the penultimate round by a solitary goal. But owing to a timing mistake on the part of Referee Panton who supervised this game, the match has to be replayed. Who will win the Cup it is difficult to forecast at this stage as they all seem to be running on the same plane.

NEW STARS ON HORIZON

I have heard many a grouse about the poor standard of football that is being dished out at the Cooperage these days. I am not in the same company. I do admit that the standard is not as high as it was in the recent past. But it cannot be said of a poor variety. At the beginning of the season it always bears a colourless character. And with the progress of the season it improves gradually. I hope it will reach top class before the Rovers Cup comes on.

Owing to the failure of the old favourites, public enthusiasm has not jumped to a high pitch. Had they lived up to their past reputations I have not the least doubt in my mind that Cooperage would have been thronged with large crowds from day to day. Nevertheless I notice that the new stars are steadily gaining in popularity. And it will not be long before Burmah-Shell, General Motors and others command a big following. Then the contests will appear as interesting as any we have seen before. After all it is the crowd which makes and unmakes a game, and they must be supporters of one team or another.

INDIA'S SUCCESS IN CEYLON

India scored two notable victories in Test matches against Ceylon on the latter's home ground. There is not the least doubt in anybody's mind about India's superiority in Soccer. Pity none of the Bombay players Gold join the team. The reason was that they were all out of practice for several months. Where's the sense in making a trip abroad if you cannot show your best form. I doubt if all the others were in their best—particularly the Bengal players as they were also passing through their off-season. Would it not be wiser if these tours are arranged after our season is over?

Some people are still harping on the old theme of using boots at all times, irrespective of the condition of the ground. They seem to imagine that boots make a player stouter and stronger. Just imagine puny Parab or Bhimrao both booted shoulder-charging some of the giants of the West. They must carry ladders with them if they are not taught to dodge them with their natural agility! or must they give up the game?

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all through the day.

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PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

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Wanted a Lady belonging to a high-class or rich family to marry a highly-qualified gentleman from Great Britain, and well accomplished. No bar or prejudice of any kind. Apply Box 685, "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited for post of junior Assistants for the Spinning and Weaving Departments of a big upcountry Cotton Mills. Applicants should hold final diplomas of any recognised technical institute. Terms of appointment would include free quarters with lights and fans 4304

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EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Earn Degrees in every profession, trade, Arts, Science, Commerce, in absentia Prospectus: (Dept. 15) V. University. Amritsar. 569

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Wanted Agents and organisers for sale of our High Class Cigarettes in every city and town. Apply sharp for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., Kanpur. 4329

LOANS & MORTGAGES

For loan on easy terms please contact Mohindra Bros., Keseri Bagh, Amritsar. 557

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT have decided to set up a rayon factory producing about 10 tons rayon per day. They have negotiated with a reputed firm of rayon plant manufacturers and have paid an initial advance. A site has been selected and other steps have been taken to establish this factory. Before deciding whether the factory should be wholly stateowned, Government would like to give an opportunity to sound industrialists to say whether they would like to be associated in this project. For this purpose Government will be prepared to receive proposals for collaboration from industrialists of standing. Applications may be from individuals or concerns. Full particulars of standing and experience together with bank references should be furnished. It is intended that the factory should be managed directly and not through agents. Government will be prepared to consider on their merits any suggestions regarding the form of Collaboration which industrialists may suggest. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Industries (B) Department, Lucknow, and should be received by him not later than May 22, 1949. It should be understood that Government reserve to themselves the right of accepting any proposal or rejecting any or all proposals without assigning any reason. No correspondence can be entered into before proposals are received. For facility of disposal envelopes containing proposals should be marked on the top left-hand corner "participation in rayon project."

T. SWAMINATHAN.
Secretary Industries.

4-5-49. 4331

ENTRANCE EXAM RESULTS

Bombay University

The following is the list of candidates who are declared to have passed the Entrance Examination held in March 1949, by the University of Bombay. It includes those who have been declared successful under the provision of S. 204-F.

Nos. 15 16 19 20 25 26 30 40 42 44
53 56 57 65 69 70 71 73 74 80 81 82
84 85 86 87 89 90 93 103 106 110 112 117
123 124 126 127 128 129 132 140 143
145 149 151 152 159 171 172 173 175
177 178 179 180 181 183 184 186 187
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566 569 571 574 575 579 590 596 598
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619 620 627 634 635 639 640 643 645
646 651 653 654 655 658 659 660 663
664 665 668 671 672 674 676 677 678

VISUAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTIONS IN RELIEF CAMPS

The Government of Bombay has been organising visual education demonstrations in the different relief camps in the Province. So far, such demonstrations were given in the camps of Mulund, Pawai and Nari Seva Sadan. Besides, films of national character were shown in the camps of Kalyan, Akbar and Chembur.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BIRLA COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE
Pilani (Greater Rajasthan)

OPENS ON JULY 15. Affiliated to the University of Rajputana for I.A., I.Sc., I.Com., B.A. B.Sc., B. Com., M.A., M. Sc., M. Com. Facilities for advanced research, well equipped laboratories, and excellent Library. Has extensive playgrounds and first class hostels with modern sanitary fittings. Visited by educationists, leaders and cabinet members frequently and highly spoken of. For detailed illustrated prospectus and application form send Re. 1/- to the Principal. (M. L. Schroff A.B., Hons. (Cornell), M.S. (M.I.T.) 4330.

NOTICE

OFFICE OF THE MILK COMMISSIONER, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

CONCESSIONAL FACILITIES FOR MAINTENANCE OF DRY ANIMALS AND FOR REARING OF CALVES AND YOUNG STOCK, FROM THE BOMBAY AREA.

WITH A VIEW to providing cheap facilities for maintenance of dry cattle and rearing of young stock, Government have decided to admit suitable dry buffaloes or cows as boarders at their Government Dry Cattle Farm at Palghar at a fixed maintenance charge of only twelve annas per day per animal. with effect from 15th May. 1949.

Government will also accept male or female calves below one year and will not charge anything for their upkeep upto the time they are 12 months old. Thereafter, for the second year they salll charge Rs. 60/- per year, for third year Rs. 100/- and for the fourth year or until such time as a female animal calves, Rs. 140/-. For bulls too the same charges will be levied. All the charges shall be payable in advance each year.

Further information and terms and conditions of the scheme can be obtained by hand from the office of the Milk Commissioner, Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on any working day during office hours, or by applying in writing.

D N. KHURODY.
Milk Commissioner.
Bombay.

5th May, 1949. 4340

Film Exhibitors May Go On One-Day Strike

PROTEST AGAINST ENTERTAINMENT TAX POLICY

Decision To Close Down Theatres

BOMBAY May 7 (API): Film exhibitors all over India may close down their theatres in a one-day strike in protest against the Provincial Government's Entertainment Tax policy, it was learned here today.

The strike will come off in June if film exhibitors agree on this course of action to register their grievances against what they describe as "oppressive taxation".

It will be recalled that all cinemas in the Central Provinces closed down for a day during the first week of April, as a protest against the increase in entertainment tax enforced by the provincial Government.

The Indian Motion Picture Producers Association is understood to have made representations to the Government of India on the Entertainment Tax policy of the provinces.

Almost all provincial Governments and some municipal administrations levy a tax on entertainment. In C. P. and Berar the tax is 50 per cent of the cost of admission; in Bengal, this tax varies from 25 to 75 percent; in other provinces it is about 33-1/3 per cent.

The Government of India recently announced their intention to order an enquiry into the country's cinematograph industry.

India's film industry ranks second in the world, next only to Hollywood, writes a special correspondent of the Associated Press of India.

The Indian Film industry consumes about 200,000,000 feet of raw film every year, produces between 250 to 300 full-length pictures and employs about 100,000 people. More than Rs. 200,000,000 is involved in this industry.

In 1921, when the first movie was produced and screened in Bombay, it was considered a miracle. Today, Bombay is the hub of India's film industry and is looking forward to the production of colour talkies, expected a year from now.

EXPANSION HANDICAPPED

The expansion of this popular industry, however, is handicapped by lack of theatres. There are only 2,000 cinema halls in the country—six to every million of the population as against 125 to every million people in the United States.

The construction of new theatres comes under the Government's ban on non-essential buildings.

Mr. I. K. Menon, Secretary to the Indian Motion Picture Producers Association, told the A.P.I. correspondent, that the year 1948 was the peack for the Indian film industry, with 263 full-length pictures exhibited. The industry, this year, he said, was passing through a "sort of transition", necessitated by the demand for "quality pictures."

The Indian cinema-goer has nowadays become more discerning about the quality of films. He chooses nothing but the best and the producer has in consequence become increasingly painstaking.

PRESENT TASTES

Epics and mythology figured largely in Indian films during the early stages. Today, the vogue is in favour of social, historical and educational films. It is estimated that 60 per cent. of the urban population and 10 per cent. in the rural districts are regular cinema-goers.

While Bombay's film studios cater for All-India audiences, producing pictures in several languages, the studios in other centres almost exclusively serve pictures in the respective provincial languages. Next in importance to Bombay is Madras, which now produces more than fifty films annually, while Calcutta produces about forty films, mostly in Bengali.

The linguistic problem is one factor which limits the scope of the Indian film industry but, with a common national language being evolved and popularised, Indian films are assured of All-India audiences in the near future.

Indian films are not a commercial success in the overseas markets but are well received in countries with a large Indian population. Important among them are Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and *South Africa. A few Indian films, with English titles, have been sent abroad but shown only to select audiences.*

In spite of the large number of films made in India, Indian audiences see an average of 350 foreign pictures every year, but with this differences — the Indian pictures runs for dozens of weeks, while the best among foreign pictures seldom exceeds a week in any theatre.

Foreign film agents in India have recently attempted to dub their pictures in Indian languages, mainly Hindustani, with a view to attracting larger Indian audiences. Twelve foreign films, including two Russian ones, have been 'Hindi-ised', much to the chagrin of Indian producers, who have protested against this practice to the Government of India.

HIGHER COST OF PRODUCTION

While the Indian film producers are faced with higher costs of production, they have also to devote more money and emergy for better talent, improved story material and advanced technique. One standing complaint made by producers is the rigidity of the censor.

The exhibitors, on the other hand, claim that they are "tired of the oppressive taxation" on entertainment. This tax, ranging from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent. on the value of entrance fee, say, has considerably restricted cinema audiences, reduced box office returns and generally retarded the progress of the film industry.

Neverthless, India's film producers are resolved to promote the industry, utilising all the latest improvements and to provide quality entertainment to film-goers in the country.

Mayor Visits Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalaya

Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and President of B.P.C.C. visited the Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalaya at the Wilson College, conducted by the Congress Rashtrabhasha Samiti for preparing students for the Shikshak Sabsd Examination. The Principal of the Wilson College Mr. Taylor, also paid a visit to the Vidyalaya on the same occasion Both these honourable guests were accorded a hearty welcome by the Principal or the Vidyalaya.

Mr. Patil in his short speech made invaluable suggestions to the teachers. He dwelt on how they should pour their heart and soul when teaching students. Principal Taylor also emphasised the importance of Training Colleges such as the Hindustani Shikshak Vidyalaya.

Hindustani Prachar Vidyalaya

Mr. Nanavati, Mantri Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha writes: For the learning of Hindustani, a Hindustani Vidyalaya is run by the Hindustani Prachar Sabha, Wardha. The classes will begin from the 1st of July 1949 and will continue up to April 1950. Students will be taught from the very beginning i.e. from the Likhavatar to the Kabil Examination course. Applications from those who want to be admitted in the Vidyalaya must reach the Wardha office on or before 31st May 1949. Those who will read in the Vidyalaya will have to bear their own expenses, Lodging expenses come to about Rs. 25 per month, tuition and boarding are free of charge. For the post-kabil course, the Nipuna class also is conducted. In this class those only will be admitted who are prepared to render their services for the spread of Hindustani after the completion of the course. A scholarship of Rs. 25 per month will be awarded to those students who are fit to read in this class and who are at the same time poor. Special lodging and boarding facilities will be provided to lady students.

More informations can be had from the Wardha office.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 11, 2005.
Muslim: Rajjab 9, 1368.
Parsi: Adar 8, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-7 a.m. Sunset: 7-3 p.m.
Hightide: 08-14, 20-36. Lowtide: 02-24, 14-13.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

AHMEDBHOY—Hoosseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy father of Mahmood and Aziz expired Saturday evening. Funeral today Sunday morning at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at his residence, Ganga Bihar, 55 Marine Drive, Bombay.

To-day's Engagements

KALA CHITRA: Muhurt Ceremony of the Film "Sanjeevan" today (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. at M. and T. Films Ltd., Andheri. Sri L. M. Patil will inaugurate the ceremony.

THE BOMBAY SHOP-ASSISTANTS' FEDERATION: The General Secretary announces that the Maha-Mandal (Federation) has not restarted accepting new complaints for non-payment of wages, breach of Shops Act etc., as there are still number of complaints pending settlement. As soon as Gumasta Maha-Mandal starts accepting new complaints, it will be announced through press.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETY: Opening ceremony by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, 5 p.m.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATION: Central Committee meeting, Industrial Assocs. Bldg., Fort, 10 a.m.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY: Talk on "The Story of the Great Hornbill", Prince of Wales Museum, Fort, 11-15 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATIONS: Convention of members, St. Xavier's School Hall, Dhobi Talao, 11 a.m.

HINDUSTHAN NEWSPAPERS LTD: Bon Voyage to Shri S. K. Patil, Akhil Bharat Bhavan, Tardeo Tram Terminus, 4 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Lecture on "What a dying man should do", Shri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, 5-30 p.m.

ANTI-HINDU CODE COMMITTEE: Lecture by Princess Prabhavati Raje, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM: Lecture at 448, Sandhurst Road, 10 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Anniversary celebration of H. P. Blavatsky, Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Opp. Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

VISHWA JYOTI: Rabindra Jayanti, Podar College Hall, Matunga, 6 p.m.

SHAIKH INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE: Strength and Physique show, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Museum, 6 p.m.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH SNATAK SANGH: The annual general meeting will be held at Babulal Mansion, Second Floor, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay No. 7 on Sunday the 8th May at 5 p.m.

THE BHAGINI SAMAJ

Jt. Hon. Secretary writes: "It is stated for the information of the public that the Central Government have approved Bhagini Samaj for the purpose of exemption of donations made to it from income-tax under Section 15 B of the Indian Income Tax Act 1922".

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT PRIZES

Three Ahmednagar villages were awarded prizes for the improvement work done by them in the district in 1947. These were Pohegaon in Kopergaon taluka (Rs. 200), Bhanas in Newasa taluka (Rs. 150) and Devi Nimgaon in Jamkhed petha (Rs. 100).

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT

After receipt of assent of the Governor, the Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette of May 6, 1949.

The ban on the transfer of arms and ammunition in Surat district has been extended up to July 8, 1949. Dealers are, however, exempt from the ban.

After receipt of assent of the Governor, the Police Forces (Control and Direction) Act, 1949, has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette, of May 7, 1949.

MUSLIM DIVINES TO MEET

2-Day Session In City Next Week

BOMBAY, Saturday. (API)—Prominent Muslim Divines of India will assemble in Bombay next week for a two-day Conference to be held under the auspices of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind. Maulana Ahmed Kazmi Member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly will preside.

Pandit Sunderlal, a wel-known Urdu literature, Maulana Hussain Ahmed Madni and Maulana Habibur Raheman Ludhianvi are among those attending the session commencing on May 12.

The Bombay Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher will address the Conference on the opening day.

A reception committee has been formed with Mr. Mahomed Taher, a Urdu scholar of Bombay, as Chairman.

A CORRECTION

The Government of Bombay appointed a 10-man Committee, under the Chairmanship of Appasaheb Patwardhan, to examine the question of education and training of the social workers to be associated with the execution of the sarvodaya scheme, recently. The name of one of the members of the Committee was then given as Mr. Maganbhai Patel. It should have been Mr. Maganbhai Desai.

Mr. Maganbhai Desai is associated with the Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad.

BOMBAY, Sunday.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
7-30 a.m. Baburao Gokhale, 7-45 Siddharam Jadhav and Party (Shahnai recital), 8-0 News E., 8-15 News H., 8-30 Virendra B. Bhatt (Gujarati Geeto), 8-45 News G.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude, 12-50 Virendra B. Bhatt (Gujarati Geeto), 1-0 News G, 1-30 News E, 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.
244 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
8-0 to 11-0 p.m.
5-0 Siddharam Jadhav and Party (Shahnai recital), 6-0 News E, 6-10 New (H), 6-20 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik, 7-0 Violin Duet, 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report, 7-15 Geetavali, 7-30 Siddharam Jadhav and Party, 8-0 Virendra V. Bhatt (Gujarati Geeto), 8-15 News (G), 9-0 News (E), 9-15 News (H), 9-55 Varyavarchi Varat, 10-0 Concerto Hour.
VARIATIONS
353 metres (850 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
7-45 a.m. News (K), 8-0 S. N. Ratanjankar, 8-30 News (M), 8-45 Taj Begum (Thumri).
353 metres (850 kc/s.)
31.41 metres (9,550 kc/s.)
12-50 p.m. News (M), 1-0 Baburao Gokhale (Bhavgeet), 1-10 Filmi Duniya, 1-30 R. M. Kulkarni (Kannada Bhajan), 1-40 News (H), 1-50 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik.
353 metres (850 kc/s.)
41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)
5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 metres (4,180 kc/s.)
7-30 to 11-0 p.m.
5-30 p.m. Gammat Jammat, 6-0 Taj Begum (Dadra), 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners, 7-30 Ghatuvadyum Far Shree, 7-45 Musical Interlude, 8-0 News (M), 8-15 Baburao Gokhale, 8-30 S. N. Ratanjankar (Vocal music), 9-0 Nivruttibuwa Sarnaik, 9-30 Taj Begum, 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra, 10-0 S. N. Ratanjankar (vocal music).
BARODA-AHMEDABAD
250 metres (1,200 kc/s.)
3260 metres (920 kc/s.)
7-30 a.m. Morning Variety, 8-0 News in English, 8-15 "Rang Rang Vadaliyan" Programme for children in Gujarati, 8-45 News (G), 6-0 p.m. News (E), 6-10 Balkrishna V. Marathe (Gat Toda on Tabla), 6-25 Bhajan in Chorus, 6-35 Gramjano Mate (Lok Geet), (from Baroda) 7-0 Bhavgeeten, 7-15 Kavita Vanchan (Rashtra Geeto), 7-30 Baroda Radio Orchestra Basant Bahar (from Baroda), 7-45 p.m. Kamal Punekar (Vocal music), 8-0 Juthika Roy, 8-10 Local Announcements, 8-15 News (G), 8-30 Madhusudan Acharya, 9-0 News (E), 9-15 Shaheed, 9-30 Bhajan and Geet, 9-45 Vocal Music, 10-0 Madhusudan Acharya, 6-35 Music (from Ahmedabad), 7-30 Topical Item (from Ahmedabad.

FACTION FIGHT AT SEWRI

Two Persons Seriously Injured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two persons were seriously injured in an altercation between two factions of Pathans at Sewri yesterday night.

It is stated by the Police that yesterday 7-30 p.m. near Rangari Chawls, Sewri, two groups of 14 Pathans picked up a quarrel over a piece of land for growing vegetable which culminated in a serious riot when knives and iron bars were freely hurled by both sides.

The Police rushed to the spot and quelled the trouble. They rounded up six persons. The injured persons were removed to the K.E.M. Hospital.

Sub-Inspector Manke is making inquiries.

Alleged To Have Cheated Job-Hunter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Ram Autar Gupta, who is alleged to have offered employment on very liberal terms to upcountry men who were looking out for lucrative jobs, was arrested yesterday by the city police and put up before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, today.

The accused is alleged to have collected deposits of Rs. 100 each, from the applicants—mostly upcountry persons. His offer of employment was tempting—Rs. 200 as salary, Rs. 5 travelling allowance per day, and inter-class fare while on tour.

It was stated in court today that the accused advertised in papers offering canvassing jobs for sundry articles to upcountry persons. He collected a deposit of Rs. 100 from each applicant, for the ostensible purpose of supplying to the selected candidates a steel trunk and samples.

There were some replies and deposits. But, when neither the trunk nor the samples reached the applicants, the Bombay Police were intimated.

The city police who raided his place at Currey Road, yesterday seized his account books to make a check.

The accused was released on bail.

Alleged Pick-pocket Bailed Out

Producing Shankar Majaji at the Mazagaon Court today the Maharbouri Police stated, that Shankar, taking advantage of the crowd at the Tinbatti Tram Terminus yesterday, attempted to pick a Parker "51" pen from the pocket of a passenger. His attempt was foiled and he was immediately arrested.

Shankar was allowed bail.

Alleged To Have Distilled Illicit Liquor

Four persons were arrested yesterday for manufacture of illicit liquor.

The Preventive Police "D" Section alleged at the Mazagaon Court today that they had seized a large quantity of wash from the residence of Manubai Bijal, Teja Bijal, Muliben Bijal and Galal Teja. Forty drams of bootleg were seized from one Rajaji Mohanji who was also arrested.

The accused were released on bail.

Sentenced For Trying To "Get Rich Quickly"

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Charged with using a wireless transmitter unauthorisedly, to send market reports from Bombay to upcountry constituents, B. D. Dave, a wireless licensee and P. A. Kamat, an "apprentice" were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment of three months and one month respectively, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The case for the prosecution was that on February 16, the second accused had been arrested in his room while transmitting market reports on a wireless transmitter belonging to the first accused. The police, in the course of their search also seized two other transmitters, several papers and transmission codes.

The Magistrate said in his judgement, "This was a clever, deliberate, well-calculated and intelligent attempt on the part of two enterprising but dishonest young men to get rich quickly."

WEATHER

POONA, May 7 (A.P.I.): Following is the weather summary for Saturday, May 7, 1949:—

Thunder-showers have been nearly general in Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and local in Bihar and the North Orissa Coast. There have also been a few showers in Assam, North Hyderabad and the East Central Provinces.

Day temperatures were markedly below normal in Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Gangetic West Bengal and appreciably above normal in Rajputana and the East Punjab. Night temperatures were markedly below normal in Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and appreciably above normal over the region from the East Punjab and the West United Provinces to the Central Provinces.

Forecast valid until the evening of 8th:— Thunder-showers will occur locally in West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa the East Central Provinces and Vindhya Pradesh and at a few stations in Assam, Madhya Bharat and the eastern half of the peninsula. Scattered dust or thunderstorms are also likely in the East Punjab and the hills of the West United Provinces.

POONA, May 7 (A.P.I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st April 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours (I.S.T.) on 17th May 1949:—

Ahmedabad 106 80 0 0 minus 0.1; Ahmednagar 108 70 0 0 minus 0.4; Baroda 107 78 0 —; Belgaum 95 67 0 1.5 minus 0.4; Bhopal 106 82 0 0 minus 0.3; BOMBAY 92 81 0 0 0; Calcutta 92 69 0.8 7.3 plus 4.5; Delhi 105 82 0 0 minus 0.4; Hyderabad (Dn.) 107 82 0 0.4 minus 0.9; Jubbulpore 110 83 0 0 minus 0.4; Lucknow 98 79 0 0 minus 0.3; Madras 101 82 0 0.9; plus 0.3; Mahabaleshwar 85 — 0 0 minus 1.3; Poona 100 73 0 0 minus 0.7; Sholapur 106 81 0 0 minus 0.6; Simla 78 58 0 2.1 0; Surat 95 79 0 0 minus 0.1.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

Indian Merchants Disfavour Message-Rate System

BOMBAY, May 6, (U. P. I.): The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has sent a telegram to Government of India, Ministry of Communications, stating that the proposed introduction of the message-rate system of charges in the Bombay Telephone Exchange from May 16, is undesirable and would lead to additional burden on users and consequently bring about a regressive effect on the use of the telephone. Government should, on the other hand, the telegram says concentrate attention on steps necessary for improving the service and for expanding the capacity of exchanges.

The Committee has requested the Government to re-consider the matter and allow the question of converting the exchanges in Bombay to the message-rate system of charges to stand over.

AHMEDABAD WORKERS' COST OF LIVING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The working class cost of living index number for Ahmedabad, with the average prices for the year ended July 1937 equal to 100, was 242 in March 1949 being two points higher than in the preceding month. The index number for food articles advanced by three points to 248.

AUSTRALIAN AIR FARES GO UP

CANBERRA, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): Major Australian air lines are to increase their fares by about 20 to 40 per cent, according to distance and route flown, it was officially announced today. Steadily rising costs were given as the reason it was claimed that Australia's air fares would still be the world's cheapest.

Air India Carries 1/3 Of Internal Passengers

Statistics recently released show that Air India aircraft were responsible for 1/3 of the total mileage flown by internal airlines during 1948, and transported 1/3 of the total number of passengers. The relevant figures are: Miles flown: 4,690,000; Passengers carried: 119,700. This record was achieved without a single fatal accident, and 100 per cent regularity of scheduled services was maintained.

NEW DRIVE TO PRODUCE MORE FOOD

Agriculture Minister To Hold District Conferences

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to intensifying the Grow More Food campaign with new vigour, Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, has decided to tour the Province of Bombay during the month of May and hold Food Production conferences in several districts. The Minister will discuss the Grow More Food schemes with the District Officials and the members of the District Rural Development Boards and perhaps More Production schemes for each district. These schemes will be finalised at the conferences.

The first of these conferences will be held at Satara on May 9. The Minister will leave Satara for Poona on May 10, to hold another conference, there the same evening. On Saturday, May 14, a third conference will be held at Sirsi and fourth at Dharwar on May 15. The Minister will also inaugurate the College of Forestry, at Dharwar, the same day.

The Food Production conference scheduled at meet at Sangli, will take place on May 17. The Minister will also visit Kolhapur, a State recently merged with the Province, the same day and in the same connection. On May 21, the conferences will be held both at Jalgaon and Dhulia, former in the morning and the latter in the evening. The next conference will be at Nasik on May 22 and the last at Ahmednagar on May 23.

TWO DISTRICT PRIZES FOR BEST PROCUREMENT

As a token of recognition of the voluntary effort of the cultivators of the Province in the matter of food procurement and in order to keep the spirit of this spontaneous movement alive, the Government of Bombay has offered two prizes—one of Rs. 10,000 and the other of Rs. 5,000—to each District to be awarded to two villages which have done the best in levy collection, during the current year. The villagers responded wonderfully to the appeal for better procurement and offered large quantities of foodgrains to the Government both individually and collectively on "Levy Days" arranged by the local officials with the co-operation of local leaders in the districts. The Government desires that the prize money should be utilised for promoting the welfare of the village community as a whole.

In addition to these prizes, the Government has awarded a special prize of Rs. 50,000 to Satara Disrrict for its excellent procurement as compared to the other districts. The prize money would be utilized for a purpose which would promote the welfare of the whole district.

The best villages for awarding prizes will be selected after taking into consideration the procurement up to the week ending Saturday, July 2, by which time bulk of the current year's procurement would in probability be complete. It is hoped that the cultivators would deliver all the surplus grain before that day.

IMPLEMENTS FOR AGRICULTURISTS

Eight hundred and eighty-nine tons of steel, 1,452 powrahs, 300 pickaxes, 225 crow bars, 170 bundles of barbed wire and 40,018 feet of piping valued at approximate Rs. 5,37,500 were despatched to various distributing agencies for distribution to agriculturists of Bombay Province through District Rural Development Boards, in April last.

INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

U. P. Congress Chief's Plea

ALLAHABAD, May 7 (API): Mr. Purshottam Das Tandon, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee, told 5,000 kisans to "make all efforts to increase food production." The kisans should realise their responsibilities, he added.

Mr. Tandon in his inaugural address to the Allahabad District Political Conference at Bharwari, 20 miles from here, said yesterday that the Government had sponsored the Panchayat Raj scheme "so that people's own representatives may look to the management and control of local affairs."

He told Muslim kisans to "adopt the culture of the people." They could follow their own religion but as far as culture was concerned, he said, they should adopt the culture of the country.

JAIRAMDAS' TALKS WITH E. PUNJAB GOVT.

NEW DELHI, May 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food Minister, has undertaken a tour of the provinces to discuss with the Provincial Governments their food production plans and to ensure that these plans are executed promptly.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, who is now in Simla, has had discussions with the Premier and Ministers of the East Punjab Government on the construction of tube-wells and reclamation of one lakhs acres of cultivable waste lands.

It is understood the Food Minister suggested the setting up of a sub-committee of the East Punjab Cabinet on the lines of the Economic Committee of the Central Cabinet to deal with the food production programme of the Province.

SIAMESE RICE ARRIVES

MADRAS, May 7 (API): The steamer "Anwstassia" carrying 8,111 tons of rice from Siam arrived at the Cochin port on May 4, 1949. Travancore has been allotted 5,611 tons and Cochin 2.500 tons of the consignment.

15,000 GET TECHNICAL TRAINING

NEW DELHI, May 7 (A.P.I.): Fifteen thousand young men and women have been so far trained under the Government of India's technical and vocational training scheme, it is learnt.

The present need of the country for trained technicians is about 30,000 skilled workers per year. There are today 450 Government training centres scattered all over the country where about 19,000 trainees are undergoing training for technical or vocational trades.

In addition to these schemes there is an apprenticeship scheme under which training is given in production work under factory conditions. At present 22,554 apprentices are undergoing training in textile mills.

A training institute for instructors has been started near Bilaspur in the Central Provinces.

The per capita cost of technical training works out to Rs. 79 per month per head in presidency towns and Rs. 69 in non-presidency towns.

SPECULATION IN SILVER

It is strange to find that although the newly formed Bombay Bullion Association Ltd., has been given recognition by the Government as a recognised Association with a view to facilitate the trade in bullion and with the well-known paucity of stocks of silver in India, some leading operators and their associates and some of the leading directors have directly or indirectly been interested in selling short and hammering the market. It is learnt that manoeuvres are being made for the purpose of utilising the emergency powers given under the Bye-laws with a view to saving the bear operators who have heavily sold short knowing full well that they are unable to perform their contracts of giving delivery. The Government and the Directors on the Board of the Association must consider dispassionately the whole situation and particularly the fact that the bear operators having sold short and being caught napping are now trying the manoeuvres to get out by resorting to exercise of emergency powers with a view to save their skin.

PRAKASH CHANDRA.

THE CHALLENGE

"Make a vigorous drive to step up food production with a view to achieving self-sufficiency by 1951"
—B. G. Kher.

SALE OF LANDS IN CONTRAVENTION OF TENANCY ACT

Tenant's Position Explained

It has come to the notice of the Government of Bombay that landlords are resorting to sale transactions in contravention of the provisions of Section 64 of the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948. (This section bars transfers of lands to non-agriculturists). The legal position in such cases is that it is not necessary for tenants to apply to the Mamlatdar for a declaration that the transactions made by the landlords are void, for no such declaration is in law necessary when the transactions are "ab-initio" void and create no rights in favour of the vendee.

The Revenue Officers concerned are instructed not to effect any entry in the Record of Rights in respect of lands which are found to be sold in contravention of the provisions of Section 63 or 64. A tenant is not, however, entitled to ask his landlord to sell the land since his right to priority arises only when the landlord proposes to sell the land. The only course for the tenant to follow in such a case is to continue to enjoy the land, ignoring the sale transaction which is void under Section 63(1). The vendee cannot get possession of the land and if he manages to get such possession, he can be summaraly evicted under Section 84. The tenant should, however, offer the rent to the original landlord.

PLEA FOR TRADE AGENTS AT BAHRAIN AND KUWAIT

NEW DELHI, May 7, (A.P.I.): The appointment of Trade Agents at Bahrain and Kuwait to maintain and increase India's trade with the Persian Gulf has been suggested in the report submitted to the Government of India by the Indian Goodwill Mission which visited the area recently.

The Mission consisted of Mr. C. S. Jha of the External Affairs Ministry and Prof. Mohammed Habib of Aligarh University.

There are about 500 Indian employees in Bahrain and about 560 in Kuwait in oil companies. In addition, there are artisan classes both in Bahrain and Kuwait, almost entirely drawn from Indians and Pakistanis.

The appointment of Indian Welfare and Indian Labour Liaison officers by the companies who would show sympathy to the workers and understand their points of view was suggested by the Mission to the managements of the oil companies.

Employees Strike Against Shifting Of Office

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 7. (A.P.I.): About 150 employees of the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Hyderabad, struck work today as a protest against the decision of the authorities to shift the office to new premises in "Erum Manzil" about two miles farther away from residential areas of the city.

BIHAR ASSEMBLY PASSES TWO IMPORTANT BILLS

PATNA, May 6 (API): The Bihar Assembly today passed the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenure Bill, 1949, and the Bodh Gaya Temple Bill, 1948. Both the Bills had been referred to Select Committees earlier and the latter had also been circulated for public opinion.

The Statement of objects and Reasons of the Bihar State Management of Estates and Tenures Bill says that "in the interest of all concerned and particularly in order to further the programme of grow more food, it has become necessary to assume the management by Government of Estates and Tenures" The Bill also seeks to ban sale of the Estates taken over through the law courts during the period for which they remain under Government management. The Bill provides for the payment of a maximum allowance of twenty per cent of the revenue to the proprietors or tenure holders under certain conditions.

The Bodh Gaya Temple Bill seeks to make provision for the better management of the Budh Gaya Temple and its properties. A committee consisting of a chairman and eight members, of whom four shall be Buddhists and four shall be Hindus, will be set up to examine the management of the temple.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES MISSION FOR JAPAN

CALCUTTA, May 7, (A.P.I.): A two-men cottage industries mission, sponsored jointly by the Ministries of Industry and Supply and Rehabilitation, Government of India, will leave for Japan tomorrow. The members of the mission are Mr. N. C. Srivastava, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Rehabilitation, and Mr. Chaman Lal, member of the All-India Cottage Industries board.

NEW AIR CHIEF FOR MALAYA

SINGAPORE, May 7 (A.P.I.): Air Vice-Marshall F. J. W. Mellersh, Air Officer in charge of Administration at Headquarters, Air Command Far East, has been appointed Air Officer Commanding, Malaya, it was officially announced today. He will replace Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Sanderson, who will leave for Britain on May 14 by the Transport Orduna to take up his new post in the Air Ministry of Director General of Personnel.

'PREPARE FOR WAR' CALL TO ARABS

Egyptian Papers Charge Of Israeli Expansion

CAIRO, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—Egyptian newspapers today called on the Arab countries to "prepare for war", claiming that Israelis were extending their line in Palestine. "Al Misay's" Damascus Corrspondent said the line was being extended northwards from central Palestine with the aid of Russian engineers and the United States loan to Israel.

DAMASCUS: Syria has rejected an Israeli demand to withdraw her forces to the frontiers demarked during the British mandate of Palestine, usually well-informed Damascus circles said today. In the resumed armistice talks on the Syrian-Israeli border, Syria asked for withdrawal of all Jewish forces from positions occupied after the first truce decision last November.

Stop Press

TRANSJORDAN CABINET

AMMAN, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): A Palestine Arab, Ruhi Bey Abdul Hadi, holds the key Foreign Affairs portfolio in the new Transjordan Cabinet sworn in at Parliament House here today. He is one of three Palestine Arab members of the nine-man Cabinet succeeding that which resigned on May 3.

U. P. CONSTABULARY FOR HYDERABAD

LUCKNOW, May 7, (U.P.I.): Seven companies of the U. P. Provincial Armed Constabulary comprising of about 875 of all ranks, detailed by the Government of the United Provinces for Hyderabad, left Kanpur by a special train yesterday. z

BURMESE CIVIL WAR

RANGOON, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): Burmese Government forces have retaken two villages held by Communist rebels in the Sandoway district, on the west coast, a Government "communique" said tonight.

INTUC PRAISES NEHRU'S MISSION

INDORE, May 7, (A.P.I.): The General Council of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, meeting as Subjects Committee of the session this afternoon, passed a resolution expressing "gratification at the outcome of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to London at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference".

DEBATE ON SPAIN IN U.N. COMMITTEE

LAKE SUCCESS, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Hector McNeil, the British Minister of State, today denied the Russian and Polish accusations that Britain had suggested an alliance with Spain

Speaking in a debate on Spain in the United Nations Political Committee, Mr. McNeil also denied the accusation that Britain had supplied Jet planes to the Spanish Government.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING IN PARIS

LONDON, May 7 (UPA): A British Foreign Office spokesman announced today that high representatives of the Big Three Foreign Ministers of the Western nations will hold a preliminary conference in Paris before the Council of Foreign Ministers on May 23.

AWARDS FOR BEST LITERATURE ON PROHIBITION

Reconstituted Committee Prepares Plans For Ensuring Success Of Policy

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The newly reconstituted 42 man Bombay City Prohibition Committee met at the Bombay Secretariat, this morning under the presidentship of Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay and decided to award three handsome prizes for the best literature on Prohibition.

The Committee has thirty five non-official members, besides the Deputy-Commissioner of Police, Prohibition, Bombay, the Commandant of the Home Guards, Bombay, the Superintendent of Excise, Bombay, and the Deputy-Commissioner, Bombay Municipality. Mr. L. M. Patil is its Chairman and Dr. M. D. D. Gilder and Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and G. D. Tapase, Vice-Chairman.

The Committee appointed a Canteen Sub-Committee to open canteens for alternative attractions and provide substitutes to addicts, such as snacks, buttermilk, tea and other refreshments. The canteens will be located at recreational centres.

The Committee also appointed an Executive Committee which will derive greater powers when the Prohibition Act becomes law in the next eight days.

It is stated that as soon as the Act becomes law, Excise Courts will be established to try prohibition cases.

The Committee will endeavour to make prohibition a total success.

Mr. M. B. Rao, was appointed Honorary Adviser for publicity and propaganda. Dr. D. B. Kulkarni, was appointed Honorary Adviser for recreation and amenities.

CHARGES AGAINST MADRAS MINISTERS

Preliminary Enquiry To Be Made

MADRAS, May 7. (UPI)—Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, the Congress President, said here today that a 'preliminary' enquiry into the charges made against some of the Ministers of the Madras Cabinet by Mr. T. Prakasam would be instituted.

He declined to say anything more about the enquiry at this stage. He would not even disclose by whom the preliminary enquiry would be conducted.

'Quit' Order On Nalgonda Congressmen

KHAMMAMETH, May 7 (U.P.I.): The District Superintendent of Police, Nalgonda has ordered Messrs. Kanaji and Peda Venkata Reddy, prominent Congress workers of the District, to leave Nalgonda District immediately and also dissolve the political training camp for Congress workers which they were running at Tekumalla in Suryapet taluq. About fifty workers were undergoing training in the camp.

Both Messrs. Kanji and Reddy have accordingly left for Hyderabad to apprise the State Congress President of the situation.

It may be mentioned that the Military Government have advised the State Congress to suspend their activities in the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal a couple of months back.

PURSE FOR SATARA LEADER

HYDERABAD, May 7 (U.P.I.): Nana Saheb Patel, Satara leader, is on a visit to Hyderabad State for propagating the integration of the State with the Indian Union and warning the peasants from the influence of Communists.

The people of Bir District have decided to donate him a purse of Rupees 100,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON JULY

NEW YORK, May 7.

Previous closing	32.77
Today's opening	32.79
Difference	+ 2
Today's closing	32.69
Difference	— 8

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, May 7.

	Rs.	As.
Silver Vaishak	183	4
Silver Jeth	179	4
Gold Vaishak	115	12
Silver Bullion	182	12
Silver Mint	182	14
Gold Ready	116	12
Sovereign	74	12

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila May Rs. 625-8.

STORM SWEEPS OVER CALCUTTA

Two Killed And One Injured

CALCUTTA, May 7, (API): Two persons were killed and one seriously injured in Dum Dum as a result of a severe storm which passed over Calcutta and the suburbs yesterday evening, with a speed of 72 miles per hour. It continued for an hour, causing a drop of 17 degrees in the temperature.

Caught in the open field by the storm people who were having their evening stroll in the Calcutta maidan stampeded for shelter. Tram services on the Alipore section were disrupted for over two and a half hours when the branch of a huge tree was blown across the track. Several trees were uprooted in the suburbs one falling along Grand Trunk Road near Belur, four miles from Calcutta blocking vehicular traffic till the early hours of this morning. In many places roofs of huts blown away.

Three planes, two from Dacca and one from Chittagong, encountered the storm while they were approaching Dum Dum and had to return to their starting points.

Alipore and Dum Dum meteorological offices each recorded half an inch of rainfall within 40 minutes.

WILL IT REMAIN PROBLEM FOREVER?

HUBLI, May 7, (A.P.I.): Seth Govind Das, member of the Constituent Assembly and President of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, said today that if the Constituent Assembly did not decide the question of the national and State language "here and now", there was every likelihood of English continuing as State language for good length of time to come.

Seth Govind Das, who was addressing a press conference at the conclusion of his South Indian tour, added "the question of a national language might thus remain a problem for ever".

Seth Govind Das claimed there was "unanimous opinion" all over the country for making Hindi in Devanagari script as the national and State language of India. Making Sanskrit a national language, he added, but not "a practical solution".

Pattabhi Counsels Patience To Separationists

MADRAS, May 7 (A.P.I.): Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, said today that public reaction to the recom that public reaction to the recommendations of the Three-Man Committee would have to be studied before taking any further step towards the formation of Andhra Province.

In a press interview he said the criticism on the recommendations of the Committee was changing almost from day to day. "If criticism is allowed to proceed to its fullest extent" he said, "we shall be able to know how much of it constitutes the essence".

The Congress President added that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee would meet on May 10 at Bezwada to consider the issue, and the view of the committee would have to be studied before the next step in the matter was thought of.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya will leave Madras for Delhi on May 10 to attend a meeting of the Gandhi Memorial Fund Trustees' Committee to be held there the same evening.

Akali Leader Released

PATIALA, May 7. (API)—Jathedar Sampuran Singh Raman, President of the Punjab and East Punjab States Union Riasti Akali Dal, was released from the Faridkot jail this morning. He had been arrested in March last for alleged activities in organising Akali Jathas to be despatched to Delhi as a protest against the arrest of Master Tara Singh.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Prime Minister of India accompanied by Mr. Mathai, Private Secretary, arrived at Govenment House. Later the Prime Minister of India and party left for Delhi.

The Governor of Bombay, attended by Mr. Modi, left for Delhi to attend the Governors' conference.

Rani Maharaj Singh left for Ganeshkhind to visit the new Government House Estate and returned to Bombay the same evening.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi has left.

Cannon and Mrs. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. Surayasena, Mr. R. K. Bhosle and Mrs. D'Silva came to dinner.

*

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

MADRAS, May 7 (API): Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President-elect of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, announced today that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, had agreed to open the annual session of the Conference at Bangalore on May 16.

*

MR. R. R. DIWAKAR

SIRSI, May 7 (API): Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, arriving here today from Jog Falls to inaugurate the third session of All-India Betelnut Conference. Mr. Diwakar has been touring Karwar district for the last two days.

*

DR. M. D. D. GILDER

KOLHAPUR, May 7 (API): The tenth Maharashtra and Karnatak Provincial Medical conference commenced its three-day session here this morning. About 300 delegates from all over Maharashtra and Karnataka attended. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health, Bombay, inaugurated the conference. Dr. V. S. Sovani presided over the conference.

*

DR. Y. M. DADOO

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, President of the Transvaal Indian Congress and Mr. I. A. Cachalia, the Representative of South African Indian Congress, paid a courtesy visit to the Premier of Bombay, Mr. B. G. Kher, and the Home Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, this evening.

*

MR. K. RAJA IYER

Mr. K. Raja Iyer, Advocate-General, Madras, accompanied by Mrs. Iyer, left Bombay by a T.W.A. plane for Geneva 'en route' to Paris and London.

*

MR. N. V. GADGIL

NEW DELHI, May 7 (API): Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power has called a meeting on Monday, May 9, of the members of the Damodar Valley Corporation and representatives of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar to review the progress of the Damodar Valley Project.

*

MR. BEVIN

LONDON, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Minister, left London by air today a week-end visit to Germany to see the Berlin airlift in action before the blockade is lifted next week.

NEW COMMISSIONER FOR ANDAMANS

The Government of India have selected Mr. A. K. Ghosh to succeed Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Mr. Ghosh is expected to take over charge Mr. I. Majid as Chief Commissioner, of his duties early in July, 1949.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE AFFECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Suburban train service between Mahim and Bandra on the G.I.P. Harbour Branch Line was interrupted from 6-30 p.m. onwards this evening on account of a break-down of the over-head wires linking the two stations.

Repair squads were energetically working to correct the fault till the early hours of Sunday morning and it was expected that normal service would be resumed later in the day.

All suburban electric trains proceeding from Victoria Terminus were halted at Mahim, while trains in the other direction stopped at Bandra as the repairs progressed.

The B.B. and C.I. suburban service between Mahim and Bandra, however, continued normally, except for an hour-long stoppage.

DAWN OF PEACE ON INDONESIAN HORIZON

SARDAR'S RIDDLE

INDORE, May 7. (API)—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving a small puzzle behind.

He told a public meeting here this morning that it was a "black spot" on the names of Gwalior and Indore that the two cities had been affording protection to absconders. People ask: "Whom did he mean?".

Was he referring to rumours that have been going round in Indore that an absconder in the Mahatma Gandhi murder case has been hiding in Madhyabharat?

Only the Home Minister has the reply.

CLEARING CITY DOCKS

1,514 Wagons Loaded In First Fortnight

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From April 20, 1949 special arrangements have been made to clear dock traffic from the Bombay Port. During the first fortnight of this drive, 1514 wagons were loaded with general cargo from the docks excluding foodgrains. This included 689 wagons loaded over the G.I.P. Railway and 825 wagons over the B.B & C.I. Railway. One dock traffic special was laid on every day for Ahmedabad District of the B.B. & C.I. Railway, movements to and across which are still difficult on account of heavy transport of food and fodder for the famine areas. Dock traffic for Bulsar, Ratlam and Kotah Districts of the B.B. & C.I. Railway and also for the E. P. Railway has been cleared freely. On several occasions dock traffic specials laid on for these areas did not get full load of imported cargo for want of sufficient indents and the load had to be completed with other goods loaded from B.P.T. Depots. The total quantity of general cargo lying in the docks on May 3, 1949 was approximately 45,000 tons while the daily average indent for freight space placed by the consignors was for only about 3,000 tons. It will be in the interests of the trade to place adequate indents for wagons for movement of their cargo while special arrangements are in force for clearance of the maximum amount of dock traffic to various areas by running special trains.

NEHRU CALLS ON RAJAJI

NEW DELHI, May 7, (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who returned to New Delhi today, called on the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari.

At Willingdon Aerodrome Pandit Nehru was garlanded on arrival from Bombay by Col. B. Chatterjee, Military Secretary, on behalf of the Governor-General.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ASKS FOR MARSHALL AID?

LONDON, May 7, (U.P.I.): Major new developments in the East-West relations are foreshadowed by reports reaching diplomatic circles in London yesterday. Approach has already been made by Czechoslovakia for Marshall aid, according to the "Evening News".

Republican-Dutch Pact On U. N. Directive

REINSTATEMENT OF SOEKARNO'S GOVT. AT JOGJAKARTA

Way Paved For R. T. C. At The Hague

BATAVIA, May 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): New hope of peace for Indonesia was born today when Dutch and Republican delegations, who had been meeting for a month under the auspices of the United Nations Commission, announced preliminary agreement of the main points of the Security Council's directive of March 23.

This directive instructed the United Nations Indonesian Commission to try to bring the Dutch and Indonesian Republicans together on two main points—restoration of Republican authority in Jogjakarta and organisation of a Round Table Conference in The Hague, aimed at setting up an independent Indonesian Federation.

The preliminary agreement reached today also provided an end to military operations and release of political prisoners held by the Dutch. Joint Dutch and Republican Committees under the auspices of the United Nations Commission will start work early next week on technical details for, reinstating the Republican Government in its old Capital of Jogjakarta, an end to guerilla warfare, and co-operation to keep order.

The Dutch Government also undertook not to establish or recognise Federal units on former Republican territory, to grant the Republic one-third of all seats in the future provisional representative body for all-Indonesia, and to permit the Republican administration to function in such areas where it still does so.

After the meeting at which agreement was reached Dr. H. J. Van Royen, Dutch delegate, told reporters he foresaw problems yet to be solved, both in the immediate implementation for the agreement and later on the Round Table Conference.

"I feel every faith in the lines which we are following and I look to the future with confidence", he added.

Mr. Mohammed Roem, Republican delegation leader, said: "Good intentions are the soul of the statement issued today. On those good intentions will depend whether we will succeed or not".

Dr. Roem told correspondents that the most important thing "is the strong will of both parties to implement what has been achieved and agreed, and which cannot be set down in words or terms."

He said the Chief of the Emergency Republican Government, Sjafauddin Prauiranegara, who is said to be in South Sumatra, and Dr. Marsmis, now in New Delhi, would rejoin the Republican Cabinet after its restoration in Jogjakarta. He thought the

(Continued on Page 16)

SIAM TO RETALIATE AGAINST AUSTRALIA?

BANGKOK, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—Siamese newspapers, in a strong attack on Australia's immigration policy, have started a campaign for the expulsion of Australians from Siam as retaliation after reports that Australia intends to expel a Siamese nurse maid.

Foreign observers here regard the campaign as the heaviest attack by the Siamese press on the policy of one of the "Western nations since the war".

In response to letters criticising Australia's reported intention, the Siamese Foreign Office has requested full details from the Australian Consul-General in Bangkok.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Mr. Eastman's reply was sent to the Siam Deputy Foreign Minister, Prof. Sarain, who will state his Government's view at a press conference on Monday. The greatest critic of Australia's immigration policy has been Kularb Saipradit, Siamese journalist expelled from Melbourne early this year on expiry of a student's residence-permit, which the Australian Government declined to extend.

Saipradit, whose wife was expelled at the same time, said in a series of newspaper articles that Siam should expel Australians in the country numbering about fifty.

He also advocated replacing all the Australian engineers working in South Siam tin times.

Siamese Government leaders have so far declined comment in the matter.

E. Punjab Collections For Gandhi Fund

JULLUNDUR, May 7 (API): About rupees thirty-eight lakhs have been collected so far for the Gandhi National Memorial Fund in East Punjab, provincial secretary of the fund announced today.

U. P. COLLECTS 65 LAKHS

LUCKNOW, May 7 (A.P.I.): A sum of Rs. 65,24,551 has been collected in U. P. towards the Gandhi Memorial Fund up to April 30.

Indians In Madagascar

POONA, May 7. (API)—Mr. Fiddaly Kaderbhai, an Indian merchant from the French colony of Madagascar, stated here today that the Madagascar authorities were following "a systematic policy of expelling Indians from the island".

He told the "A.P.I." "During the last four months about 20 Indian traders have been compelled to leave the island for good".

Mr. Kaderbhai said Indian residents in Madagascar numbered about 15,000 most of whom were businessmen and traders

GERMAN UNIFICATION PLAN

BERLIN, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet-sponsored "German People's Council" offered today to work out in common with the West-German Constituent Assembly and the Bizonal Economic Council a memorandum of German unification to be presented to the four Foreign Ministers in Pairs.

ADVERSE BALANCE OF TRADE FOR INDIA

NEW DELHI, May 7. (A.P.I.): The Dominion of India's sea-borne trade in February, 1949, was of the order: Exports, including re-exports, Rs. 35.75 crores: Imports, Rs. 52.11 crores. The adverse balanced of (Rs. 16.36 crores), was smaller than in the previous month, when it amounted to Rs. 17.91 crores.

The United Kingdom was India's best customer, taking goods worth Rs. 10.17 crores in the month under review—an increase of Rs. 69 lakhs over the corresponding month in 1948.

12-Hour Duel In Amritsar

ARMY DESERTER KILLED IN CLASH

AMRITSAR, May 7 (U.P.I.): One military deserter and his civilian brother were killed and another deserter was arrested when they came into a clash with the Amritsar District Police near Majitha.

Fire was exchanged for more than twelve hours and the police had to use two hand grenades, it is reported, to overpower them.

The deserters were carrying one rifle and some 600 cartridges with them. The police, however, could recover only 150 cartridges when one deserter was shot dead and the other surrendered himself to the Senior Superintendent of Police who was leading the police party.

REDS BLAST GAP IN SHANGHAI CORDON

Chiang's Reply To Acting President

SHANGHAI, May 7 (P.T.I-Reuter): Chinese Communist troops advancing on Shanghai, today blasted a gap in the south-west corner of the city's 130-mile outer defence perimeter. But at two other key points of the defence arc—Taichong, 30 miles to the north-west, and Kunshan, 35 miles east—Nationalist troops stood firm.

A Kunshan Garrison "Communique" said that 10,000 Communist troops were driven back after an eight-hour battle leaving behind over 1,000 killed, 200 prisoners and large quantities of arms and ammunition.

Communist troops also struck against the northern approaches of the northern port of Tsingtao, where warships of the United States Western Pacific Fleet are based.

Other Communist forces were reported rapidly closing on Nanchang, western terminus of the Chekiang-Kiangsi railway, south of Shanghai.

RED AIRFIELDS BOMBED

The Central News Agency said "big formations" of Government planes bombed Communist airfields, military installations and factories in the North China capital of Peiping, the Manchurian capital of Mukden and the Shansi provincial capital of Taiyuan between May 3 and 5.

In threatened Shanghai itself, leaders of the various communities, under a facade of calm worked on emergency evacuation schemes.

Every ship and plane leaving the city still carried capacity loads out the wild panic of last week had disappeared. Cricketers practised at the nets.

MORE EXECUTIONS

Ten Chinese were publicly executed for armed robbery or pro-Communist activities—bringing the total of the executions to 20 in three days.

CHIANG AGREES

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek was reported in Canton to have sent a formal reply today to acting President Li Tsung-Jen's demand for full Presidential powers—which observers interpreted as an ultimatum to the Kuomintang's right-wing. It was understood that Chiang had agreed to some of the terms demanded by the acting President as essential to his resuming duty as acting head of the Government now at Canton.

In Hong Kong—where bands of Chinese Communists guerillas and professional bandits were said to have almost hemmed-in Britain's 350 square miles of mainland territory—garrison forces, now being reinforced by troops from Britain, have been ordered to standby for duty "whenever and wherever required".

A new airstrip is being hurriedly built for the arrival in the colony of a Royal Air Force "spitfire" squadron from Malaya.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Neil Ritchie, Commander-in-Chief of British Far East land forces and Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, Commander-in-Chief of the British Far East, Naval Station, arrived in Hong Kong from Singapore to take part in defence talks.

GOVERNORS MEET IN DELHI TO DAY

Review Of Situation In Countr Likely

NEW DELHI May 7. (API)—The Governors of In a's nine provinces meet here tomorrow in a two-day conference called by w in a two-day con- Mr. C. Rajagopal e Governor-General chari.

The Conference Government H opens at 10 a.m at session is expecte ise and tomorrow's to last three hours. The Prime Mini er, Pandit Jawahar- lal Nehru, who lal Nehru, who turned to Delhi today, and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who returns from Indore tomorrow morning, will attend the Confe ence.

No formal agen da is understood to have been drawn up for the Conference but, it is learned the Governors will discuss the general situation in the country including the law and order aspect of it.

KARACHI, May 7 (P.T.I-Reuter): The Sind Cabinet will discuss the question of restoration of the gadi of the former Hur leader, Pir Pagaro, to his heirs, Sikandar Alikhan and Nadir Alikhan, with the Provincial Governor on May 9.

165 Detenus On Hunger-Strike

POSITION IN BOMBAY PRISONS

BOMBAY, May 7 (U.P.I.): The number of detenus on hunger-strike in different jails in Bombay is reported to have now increased to about 165. In Worli jail, there are said to be 22 detenus on hunger-strike, in Athur Road jail 17, and in Thana jail 7.

From Nasik it is reported that about 85 detenus, led by Mr. S. A. Dange, will join the hunger-strike from May 8.

31 ARRESTED IN INDORE

Sequel To Socialist Demonstration

INDORE, May 7 (A.P.I.): Thirtyone persons were reported to have been arrested after the demonstration organised by the Madhya Bharat Branch of the Socialist Party yesterday morning to demand dissolution of the Union's Government and its being taken over by the Central Government.

A leading Socialist worker said the demonstration was in no way against Sardar Patel and, if the procession had been allowed to go to Manik Baug Palace, where the Deputy Prime Minister is staying, they had intended to hand in a memorandum conveying a welcome and at the same time detailing their demands.

The arrested persons include Mr. G. L. Oza, General Secretary of the Madhya Bharat Branch of the Socialist Party, Mr. Madan Singh Master, President of the local Kisan Sabha, and Mr. Dhanalal Shah, and Mr. Narain Singh, members of the Executive of the Provincial Socialist Party.

Three persons are said to have received minor injuries, while yesterday's procession was dispersed by the police near the starting point, the Assembly Chamber, which was named "Gandhi Hall" last year.

IRANIAN DELEGATES AT INTUC SESSION

Delegates from Iran, Mr. Mahommad Arra (left) and Mr. Akbar Khabiri were among those who participated in the inaugural session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress at Indore.

'END PARTY SQUABBLES OR CENTRE WILL TAKE OVER'

Sardar's Warning To States Unions' Congressmen

INDORE, May 7 (A. P. I.).

India's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of States, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, in a warning to Congress politicians in the newly formed States Unions said: "If the Congress Ministries in the States cannot administer better but on the other hand get lost in endless party squabbles, I would have no alternative but to cut the Gordian knot, take over under Central control and appoint an administrator, if necessary, in every state.

THE STATES MINISTER WAS ADDRESSING THIS MORNING ONE OF THE LARGEST PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD IN INDORE IN RECENT YEARS. ON THE SPACIOUS LAWNS OF YESHWANT CLUB.

RIVALRIES IN UNIONS

When he took the initiative in forming the Madhya Bharat Union, Sardar Patel said, he had fondly hoped that it would be the model for other States Unions he had in mind. He had been disillusioned. He had formed Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Unions. In Vindhya Pradesh he had come up against, rivalries amongst Congressmen and charges and counter-charges of corruption. They had to quit. In Rajasthan there are rivalries.

"Was it for ruining the States that we deprived the Rajahs and Maharajahs of their power"? Sardar Patel asked. Answering the question himself, he said "No. We took power from them so that we may administer better. But if the Congress Ministries in the States cannot do that, and, on the other hand, get lost in endless party squabbles, I would have no alternative but to cut the Gordian Knot, take over under central control and appoint an administrator, if necessary, in every State.

CLAMOUR FOR POWER

"Many people seem to regard their being inside the Congress not as an opportunity to do constructive work among the people and to serve them, but as a stepping stone to power. They run after Ministries as bees do for a drop of honey. This is not the

(Continued on Page 17)

Six Red Shirts Released

"DOUBT AS TO GUILT OF ACCUSED"

KARACHI, May 7 (PTI-Reuter): The North-West Frontier Government today ordered the release of six former Red Shirts, including Mr. Abdul Qaiyum Swati, who were arrested in March last for alleged complicity in a plot to murder the Frontier Premier and thus overthrow the Government.

Two other Red Shirts, arrested in the same connection were released last week.

A press note issued by the Frontier Government states: "Investigations carried out under the orders of the Provincial Government by C.I.D. in the case of certain former Red Shirts of Hazara district, who had been arrested for alleged complicity in a plot against the State, indicate there is doubt as to the guilt of the accused, and in the view of the Provincial Government further detention of these persons is not justified."

'FREEDOM IS NOT ALLADIN'S LAMP'

Shankerrao Deo's Plea For Hard Work

JAGJIWAN RAM APPEALS TO WORKERS TO SHED FEAR COMPLEX

INDORE, May 7. (API)—"Work harder and produce more to stabilise India's newly won freedom"—this was the theme of the speeches made by three Congress leaders, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and Mr. Shankarrao Deo in Indore today.

Sardar Patel spoke at a largely attended public meeting in the morning, while India's Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram and the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress Mr. Shanker Rao Deo, addressed the INTUC session when it met in the afternoon on the second day today.

"Freedom is not Alladin's lamp; it is a sapling which has to be nurtured by hard work", Mr. Deo said, while Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that the Joint Works Committee scheme now being tried was the minute seed, out of which would ultimately grow that classless society in which there would be neither exploiter nor exploited.

DELEGATES' CONVEY GREETINGS

"Fraternal delegates" from America Iran and Pakistan, primarily here to attend the Preparatory Committee of the proposed Asian Federation of Labour meeting here tomorrow morning, addressed the session to convey the greetings of the workers from their countries.

"So far as the Trade Union movement is concerned the labourers of India and of Pakistan are one", said Hakim Abdul Gaffar Sarhadi, Leader of the Pakistan five-man delegation. He added: "Pakistan Labour prays for the prosperity of the people of India who belong to the working class, because they think that if India's Labour becomes prosperous, Pakistan's Labour cannot lag behind".

Mr. Irving Brown, Representative of the American Federation of Labour, conveying the greetings of eight million American workers organised under the A.F.L. said that Labour movement in America was anxious to establish international relations not only with India but also with other countries.

"We believe that without democracy there cannot be free Trade Union movement, and without free trade Union movement there cannot be democracy", he said.

Saying that he was speaking not in his capacity as Labour Minister, but as a co-worker, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said that the difference between the resolutions passed by the INTUC and those passed by Communist-led or Socialist-led Trade Union organisations was that the INTUC asked for what was reasonable and possible to secure for the workers.

"Others try to secure points over us by indulging in tall talk" he said. "Some of my Socialist friends have admitted to me in private conversation that if they were in power, they would not be able to secure the demands made by them for the workers"

NATIONALISATION PROBLEM

Nationalisation of the industries was one such demand, the Labour Minister said. The Congress itself stood for nationalisation, but not in the present circumstances.

"If by nationalisation of the industries is meant Government taking them over and appointing managers in place of the present owners and thus creating a new class of managerial vested interests, I am not interested in that nationalisation and I shall even oppose it", Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said.

INDUSTRY OWNED BY WORKERS

"I want a kind of nationalisation in which the industry will really be in the hands of the workers. Before that, conditions must be created in which the worker will have shed his complex of inferiority and fear and will have developed a sense of confidence and self-respect, so that there will be no inequality left as between the employer and the employee. In the classless society which we visualise, there will be neither the exploiters nor the exploited, and there will be no need for exploitation too. Call this condition nationalisation or what you will. If this condition is created, where is the need for that Kisan-Mazdoor-Raj for which some people are clamouring?"

The seeds of those conditions, Mr. Jagjiwan Ram said, lay in the Joint Committee Scheme which was now being tried in the country.

Mr. Shankerrao Deo, explaining the relationship between the Congress and the INTUC, said he wished to stress that the INTUC was a completely independent organisation of workers, uncontrolled by the Congress in any manner. It only had the recognition of the Indian National Congress since the objects of the two organisations were the same, and whenever the Congress had to deal with any Labour problem, it tried to solve it through the INTUC.

SLOGAN FOR WORKERS

'Some other parties have been giving the workers catchy slogans. One such slogan is 'Mazdoor Raj'. By shouting that slogan day in and day out the workers will not achieve their 'Raj'. They will have to work hard and achieve the necessary strength to bring it about and to keep it. Otherwise there will be no real "Mazdoor Raj". But the 'Raj' of some others in the name of Mazdoors.

The only slogan the workers were in need of, Mr. Deo said, was that whoever did not work was a thief.

LOYALTY EARNS DIVIDENDS

MADRAS, May 7. (API)—The Madras Government have decided to give one year's advance increment to non-gazetted employees, who did not take part in the non-gazetted employees strike in December, 1947 and remained loyal to the Government.

This will result in an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs to the Government.

MANILAL GANDHI IN LONDON

Welcomes Commonwealth Agreement

LONDON, May 7 (PTI): Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of the Mahatma and editor of "Indian Opinion", Durban, in an interview with the Press Trust of India today welcomed the recent Commonwealth agreement whereby India could remain as a full and equal partner of the Commonwealth, while being a Sovereign Independent Republic.

Mr. Gandhi, who arrived in London—on his first visit to Britain—on April 26, said that he was here on a private visit and not representing any political organisation. He would be flying to New York on Monday, May 9, and he expected to be able to be present in the United Nations Assembly for the debate on treatment of Indians in South Africa.

While in London Mr. Gandhi took the opportunity, to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Referring to the London Conference, Mr. Gandhi said that India had lost nothing but, on the other hand, he had no doubt that India would derive many advantages by being in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Gandhi intends to stay for about two weeks in the United States and will be in London for another week on his return from America, before returning to South Africa by the first week of June.

In view of the fact that he was not on a political mission, Mr. Gandhi said that it would not be proper for him to discuss the Indian question in South Africa at the present stage.

Commonwealth Aid To Burma

INDIAN, PAKISTAN AND BRITISH ENVOYS' AGREEMENT WITH RANGOON OFFICIALS

RANGOON, May 7, (PTI-Reuter): Discussions on the proposed Commonwealth aid to Burma ares now "nearing a conclusive state here", authoritative Rangoon sources said today.

They said the week-old consultations between the British, Indian and Pakistan Ambassadors and the Burmese Cabinet had resulted in complete agreement on "aid policy".

They added that the detailed working of an aid programme was now being thrashed out at secretarial level. Secretaries of the three Embassies were reported to be conferring today with the Burmese Army Commander, Lieut-General Ne Win.

EMBASSY OFFICIAL'S TOUR

Indians in Myitkyina and Bhamo areas of Northern Burma and in Muso, Kutkai, Lashid, Hsipaw, Kyaukme and Mogok areas of Northern Shan States are safe and in good cheer, according to Col. Onkar Deva, Military Attache, Indian Embassy, Rangoon, who returned to Rangoon after an extensive tour of these areas.

Col. Deva also visited Maymyo and Mandalay where there had been a few casualties among Indians as a result of fighting between Government forces and insurgents. Next of kin of these people in India have been informed.

Col. Deva's tour which lasted for nearly one month was helpful to Indian nationals living in places visited by him.

SCOTT'S BRILLIANT CENTURY

New Zealander's Confident Start

WORCESTER, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—The New Zealanders began their match against Worcestershire here today in fine and sunny weather. Hadlee won the toss and the tourists batted first on a hard wicket, Sutcliffe and Scott opening the innings.

The New Zealanders made a brisk start, Sutcliffe and Scott taking 17 runs off the first two overs from Perks and Outschoorn. Sutcliffe hit three fours in his first 13 runs but with 27 on board, in twenty minutes he proved a little too venturesome. He swept a short ball from Outschoorn high to leg and Bird took a well judged catch near the boundary.

Hadlee then joined Scott and the pair kept the score moving freely. Five bowlers were tried in the first hour which produced 84 entertaining runs and the hundred was reached in 67 minutes, the century stand was achieved in 64 minutes and the pair with confident batting and good running between the wickets scored quickly to take the score to 174 for one by the luncheon interval.

Scott and Hadlee found difficulty in getting the ball past Howorths packed offside field for a time when play was resumed after lunch.

Howorth, who was so often unfit last year, bowled with excellent control and was well supported by Perks at the other end. Scott reached his first century in England after two and half hours but 3 runs later fell to a smart catch at the wicket by Yarnold, which gave Howorth a well deserved wicket, the stand having produced 191 in two minutes without addition.

A good ball from Jackson, bowled Hadlee whose 97, included a six, a five and twelve fours in 135 minutes.

Wallace and Smith carried on the quick scoring and added 52 in just over half an hour, before Smith was stumped attempting to drive Jenkins. Reids innings was shortlived and Wallace and Mooney saw out the play until tea.

Gujerat Cricket Association's Statement On Amarnath

AHMEDABAD, May 7. (API)—Mr Nansha Thakore, Secretary of the Gujerat Cricket Association said today that there was no truth in the sattement that Lala Amarnath had derived "Monetary Gain" by playing a match at Ahmedabad after the second test match.

A statement to this effect was made in the charges against Amarnath released to the press by Mr. A. S. De Mello, President of the Cricket Control Board on Thursday.

Mr. Thakore stated "We did not pay anything to Amarnath or his team for playing a match at Ahmedabad".

BARODA'S JAI HIND BEATEN IN DERBY TRIALS

LINGFIELD PARK, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—The Maharaja of Baroda's Jai Hind, third favourite for the Derby was beaten by five lengths by Mr. William Woodwar's American bred colt, Brown Rover, in the Derby Trial Stakes here this afternoon over one and a half miles.

Brown Rover, who was running for the third time this season, was on offer at 50 to one for the Derby before the race, while Jai Hind, was supported at 10 to one in anticipation of an easy win today.

Brown Rover, starting at 11 to two, proved himself a really good stayer and the Australian Jockey, Billy Cook, brought him home for an easy victory.

Jai Hind, started at four to one on favourite, while Setarah, 33 to one outsider of the five runners was three lengths away third.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Harwood League at Parel:—

B. B. and C. I. Rly. "B" 4, Bombay Stars 3.

Young Labour 3, K. P. C. A. 1.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY
Association Ground

5-45 p.m. Grey's "B" vs. City "A" (Replay—Killedar Cup)

FOOTBALL
St. Xavier's College Ground Parel

3-45 p.m. Fort Rangers vs. Lightning S. C.

4-45 p.m. Goa Stars vs. Young Challenger's "A" (Junior Division Harwood League)

G.I.P. Railway Ground Parel

3-40 p.m. Cosmopolitan S. C. vs. Telephone Club.

4-40 p.m. K.P.C.A. vs. Blue Young Boys.

5-40 p.m. G.I.P. C vs. Young Labourer. (Junior Division).

Cooperage

5-40 p.m. Bombay Amateurs vs. Burmah Shell. (Final—Nadkarni Cup).

BILLIARDS
Islam Gymkhana

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. G. L. Khandke vs. Govindram Mansingh. (W. I. Billiards).

9 p.m. I. M. Wilson vs. Govindram Mansingh. (W. I. Snooker).

CALCUTTA SOCCER

CALCUTTA, May 7. (API)—The two matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:—

Bhowanipore 2, Calcutta 1.

George Telegraph 3, Sporting Union 1.

W. I. BILLIARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the Western India Billiards tournament played this evening at the Islam Gymkhana. The Billiards match was not played as Mr. A. C. Wadia failed to put in an appearance and, hence, conceded a walk-over to Mr. I. M. Dalal.

COUNTY CRICKET IN ENGLAND

LONDON, May 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): At Lords: M. C. C. beat Surrey by two wickets.

Surrey 285 and 173 (T. Bailey, 7 for 67).

M. C. C. 179 and 281 for eight (Mann 59, Alec Bedser, 4 for 62).

At Oxford:

Worcestershire beat Oxford University by six wickets.

Oxford University 369 for six (declared) and 189 for six (declared) (Winn 95).

Worcestershire 332 (Bird not out 75) and 229 for four (Kenyon 71, Outschoorn 64, White not out 57).

KARACHI, May 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Indian two-anna coins will not be legal tender in Pakistan from July 1, 1949, acording to an official notification issued today.

Azad On Need To Reorganise Higher Education

Plan For Universal Basic Education Should Be Co-ordinated By Centre, He Emphasises

NEW DELHI, May 6, 1949

Provision of universal basic education for all children of school going age and social education for adults and secondly the reorganisation of higher education in India are described as the two tasks of pre-eminent importance confronting the Government of India in the field of education by the Hon'ble Maulana Azad, Minister for Education in a foreword in the first issue of the "Education Quarterly" which has just been published.

The Education Minister expresses the view that both these objectives require central planning and co-ordination. "In fact neither of these objectives can be fulfilled if we do not from the beginning, plan on a national scale. It is therefore very necessary to continue, and in fact, further develop the Centre's programme of collation of detailed information and comparison of experience with a view to co-ordination of planning."

Stressing the importance of central coordination in the task of planning universal basic education, Maulana Azad says, "Though the task of bringing education to the masses is the immediate responsibility of the Provinces, the help of the Centre is esential, both for maintaining reasonable uniformity among the Provinces, and preserving the national character of such education".

Regarding the need of reorganising higher education in India, Maulana Azad says, "We have to look at such education from a new angle. All progress, whether in scientific, technical, commercial or industrial field, will ultimately depend upon the quality of educated leadership. Even the programmes of mass education cannot be carried out without educators produced by a system of higher education".

The "Education Quarterly" is expected to meet a long-felt need for an authoritative publication of facts about various educational developments in this country and outside...

Among articles of interest, in the first issue, is one giving a short historical survey of educational administration at the Centre and another on the implications and working of the Education Act of 1944 in England. Besides information about educational development at the centre and the provinces, and of educational facilities in India and abroad, it also contains an account of the various conferences of educational interest held recently.

A list of books recently added to the Central Education Library which has been included in the Quarterly, should prove of assistance to those interested in educational research and up-to-date educational literature.

IMPORT OF SUDAN COTTON

NEW DELHI, May 7: Negotiations were being conducted for some time past by the Government of India with the Government of Sudan for the purchase on Government account of a portion of Sudan cotton 1948-49 crop. Those negotiations have, however, not been successful and intending importers of raw cotton from Sudan are now free to bid at the Sudan auctions for the purchase of cotton stapling 7/8" and above from that country. Licences for the import of the cottons purchased at these auctions will be issued freely by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay.

S. K. PATIL LEAVING ON WORLD TOUR

Sjt. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Mayor of Bombay will leave on 'a round the world tour' on Monday, May 9, by a TWA plane. He will visit Rome, Geneva, Paris and then proceed to London. After a brief halt of two days in London, he will fly to New York, where he will spend 10 days with his children. He will later visit Honolulu and proceed to Japan where he will stay for about a week. He will return to India via Shanghai, Hongkong and Bangkok. Shri Patil will acquaint himself with the working of Local Self-Government Institutes in the U.K., U.S. and Japan and will also study the general administrative machinery in those countries.

TOUR PROGRAMME OF SHRI S. K. Patil: Bombay to Rome on 9th May, Rome to Geneva on 12th May, Geneva to Paris on 18th May, Paris to London on 21st May, London to New York on 23rd May, arriving New York on 24th May. Stay of 1 day at Honolulu, 7 days at Tokyo, (a shorter period), 2 days at Shanghai, 2 days at Hongkong, 2 days at Bangkok

DAWN OF PEACE ON INDONESIAN HORIZON

(Continued from Page 14)

Emergency Government would support today's agreement. He estimated that it would take two weeks for the restoration, and added that this was also Dr. Van Royen's estimate.

Dr. Roem thought the Hague Conference should start a few weeks later.

REPUBLICAN ASSURANCE

Dr. I. R. Soekarno, Republican President, and Dr. Mohamed Hatta, Prime Minister gave personal assurances that they favoured a cease-fire, co-operation to restore peace and maintain law and order and participation in Round Table Conference at the Hague.

They undertook to urge the adoption of such a policy on the Republican Government after the restoration at Jogjakarta.

This preliminary agreement does not conclude the meetings, which will continue until final agreement has been reached and signed on the terms of the Security Council directive on March 23.

AMNESTY & ARMISTICE

One of the point, in the terms of the preliminary agreement was that "the Netherlands Government reaffirms its willingness to ensure the immediate discontinuance of all military operations and to release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners arrested by them since December 17 in the Republic of Indonesia".

The Netherlands also agreed that the "Republican Government shall be free and facilitated in the exercise of its functions" in the residency of Jogjakarta and undertook to afford the Government "such facilities as may reasonable be required for communication and consultation with all persons in Indonesia".

Dr. Roem replied: "We, too, shall implement the agreement in the same spirit. We share Dr. Van Royen's feelings and we shall do our utmost working in the same direction"

VAN ROYEN — ROEM STATEMENTS

The United States representative, Mr. H. Merle Cohran, present Chairman of the United Nations Commissions, congratulated the delegations and suggested that the results achieved should be referred to the future as the "Van Royen — Roem statements"

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DENIAL

PARIS, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—The statement by a Madagascar Indian Merchant at Poona that the French Government of Madagascar was systematically expelling Indians from the island was described as "inconceivable" by a French Foreign Office spokesman tonight.

The spokesman said: "I can only suppose that this complaint is motivated by an insignificant local dispute".

MOSCOW 'JAM' OF ANGLO-U. S. BROADCASTS

B. B. C. And 'Voice Of America' To Launch Counter-Smash

WASHINGTON, May 7. (PTI-Reuter)—On the eve of the Fourth Anniversary of the end of World War II Britain and the United States were today launching a spectacular counterblow against alleged efforts of Russia, their war-time ally, to "jam" their broadcasts to the Soviet Union. Beginning at 14-15 G.M.T. the "Voice of America" and the British Broadcasting Corporation together will use up to 61 radio transmitters simultaneously to smash through the screen of interference and reach the men and women of the Soviet Union. The jamming began on April 24, on the eve of the first news announcement of the long-secret negotiations to end the Berlin blockade.

The State Department here has charged that the interference was deliberate and was intended to keep the Russians from hearing anything but the Moscow official version of the settlement. Hitherto, the "Voice" had used no more than ten transmitters beamed to Russia.

Announcing details of the new plan, Mr. George V. Allen, Assistant Secretary of State, said the "Voice" will carry, among other things, formal statement telling Soviet listeners that their Government is following wartime Nazi methods and trying to keep them from receiving "truthful information from a Free Radio".

The United States has already protested to Moscow and to a United Nations Broadcasting Regulations Agency in Geneva about the jamming.

Nothing To Enthuse Over Ending Of Freight War

BOTH INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND SHIPPING ARE ON TRIAL

LONDON, May 7 (PTI): Mr. M. A. Master, who represented Indian shipping at the London "rate war" conference, stated today "once again the Indian lines found themselves placed in the unfortunate position of the cinderella of the joint shipping family."

He was commenting on the settlement reached on Thursday between shipping lines over the "rate war" on the India-continental carrying trade.

Mr. Master told the "PTI" Representative in London, that for the sake of a settlement, Indian lines had to agree to give away the largest portion of trade from their own country.

BONE OF CONTENTION

Mr. Master said that shipping lines interested in the India-U.K. and the India-Continental trade heaved a sigh of relief on Thursday evening when the Dutch lines rejoined the conference, thus ending the seven-week-old freight war which affected all lines. The real bone of contention at the conference, Mr. Master said, was the division of the trade between India, on the one hand, and Belgium, Holland and Germany on the other. "While the other lines were allowed to carry not only their trade to and form their own country but trades from foreign countries also, Indian lines were confined to the carriage of trades to and from their own country only."

NOTHING TO ENTHUSE

Mr. Master added, "While all important lines declined to part with even a small percentage of the trades from their own countries for establishing peace, Indian lines had to agree to give away the largest portion of trade from their own country to enable all to end the "war." There is nothing, therefore, for Indian lines to enthuse over the settlement since they were denied even the carriage of a reasonable share of the trade of their own country which they had asked for."

Mr. Master declined to go into details regarding the terms of settlement as the delegates had been notified. He said that he had worked for Indian shipping for the last 30 years with hope, confidence and faith in spite of the severe struggle which Indian shipping had to face. He was always ready for reasonable compromise and co-operation with shipping interests of other countries but he could not allow the progress of Indian shipping to be impeded or retarded for a long time by "such arrangements as were recently mad

NDIAN SHIPPING ON TRIAL

Mr. Master emphasised that Indian shipping was as much on trial as the Indian Government. He was afraid that Indian shipping would have to fight every inch of ground for making progress in the carriage of overseas trades. Unless the Government of India extended effective patronage of the cargo under their control and gave active and timely help to Indian shipping by reorienting their policy with determination and courage it would be almost impossible for Indian shipping to reach in the near future the target of two million tons which the Government have placed before the country

'FREIGHT WAR' IN CALCUTTA ENDS

CALCUTTA, May 7, (API): The seven week old 'freight war' in Calcutta between the Calcutta Continental Conference and the Holland-Bengal-Burma line ended yesterday with the re-entry into the Conference of the Dutch line.

The Dutch line has rejoined the Conference in terms of an agreement reached at a meeting of the Indian, Pakistani and European shipping lines in London on Thursday night. Yesterday evening the Calcutta-Continental Conference line held a meeting to discuss the position including the question of fixation of future freight rates to be adopted by the Conference liners.

The freight war in Calcutta, it may be recalled, started on March 11 when the Holland-Bengal Burma line withdrew from the Conference and announced a 10 per cent reduction. A week later the Conference announced a similar reduction with retrospective effect and also a deferred commission to shippers who shipped exclusively by Conference members.

The freight rates, it is understood, will not be exactly on the same basis as before the freight war. The system of deferred rebate of 10 per cent to shippers shipping only by the Conference line which was invoked in the India U. K. Trade has now been extended also to India contenental trade, thus substituting the system of cash rebate of 10 per cent as it prevailed in the continental trade before the war.

'End Party Squabbles Or Centre Will Take Over'

(Continued from Page 15)

Congress of Mahatma Gandhi's conception. There is plenty of opportunity for those who want to serve the country outside the governments.

"It must, after all, be remembered that power never follows those who run after it. Gandhiji was never a Minister, yet he was the most powerful man in India. For my part I shall be only too pleased to get out of office. I feel I can do much more good but they would not let me go. When outside the Government, I shall so organise the Congress that it will cease to be a power-distributing agency".

Since the death of Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Patel said, people seemed to have forgotten his teachings. "Today some people seem to interfere in matters in which they should really never concern themselves. Take the instance of your Municipality. The proper work of Local Self-Government institution is to maintain cleanliness in the town, to look after the health of the people, and provide them with civic amenities. But instead of that, they seem more interested as to who should present civic addresses. If I find the Municipality doing its own duty, and if I feel happy about the conditions of the town, I would take that in itself as a civic address".

(Sardar Patel was recently reported to have declined to accept a civic address from the Indore Municipal Committee).

Explaining the economic condition in the country, Sardar Patel stressed the need for greater production, particularly of food, without which, he said, the sufferings of the masses could not be alleviated. "If you dry up all water in the well, you will find only mud left behind".

The best way for the people to help themselves was to work as hard as possible, steering clear of the leadership of those (Communists and Socialists) who were prone to advise the workers to go on strike.

SHELTERING AN ABSCONDER

Sardar Patel also warned the people against falling into the web of the R. S. S. It was a black spot on the names of Gwalior and Indore, he said, that the two cities had been affording protection to an absconder. (It was reported two days ago that one of the absconders in the Mahatma Gandhi murder case, Survadeo Sharma of Gwalior, had arrived in Indore, but he had succeeded cluding the polive). "How can any absconder get shelter in the town unless at least a few people there are in league with him? This is a disgrace to the people of Indore". Sardar Patel said.

Appealing to peasants and workers for a maximum all-out effort for more and more production, Sardar Patel said: "I have faith in the peasants and workers. I appeal to peasants to forget their trouble and difficulties for a while and think of India. You should produce more and give more to Government without worrying about the prices. By withholding supplies you may get more money but you will not get Divine blessings.

FAITH IN WORKERS

"I have also faith in workers. They have divided organisations. One advises them to stop work at every opportunity and under any excuse. Do not strike for your wages. You get all your legitimate demands Redressed through Government if employers fail you? You can strike only when you get nothing out of the factory but so long as the factory can produce more and contribute to national wealth it is your duty to go on working and leave it to the Government to get for you your just reward from the employers. The Government is your own. In two years we have made more laws for the welfare of the labourers and at the expense of the employer than during the previous fifty years."

Sardar Patel also warned Congressmen that if they did not do their duty others will come forward and do what country's interests demand. India's leadership has not devolved on weaklings. It knows what it wants and will get it done, if need be, with the help of others who will come forward to lend their hand and co-operation and will render more efficient service. "The country cannot afford to wait or lag behind: it must go forward and it will go forward".

Back home, Pandit Nehru being greet ed at the Santa Cruz air port by Mrs. Krishna Hutheesingh on Friday night.

VARAD STAGES WALKOUT

Allegations Against Two B. P. C. C. Members

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Serious allegations of disloyalty to the Congress organisation and betrayal of the Congress cause were made against Mr. C. V. Varad and Mr. Shivji Velji, two members of the B.P.C.C., at an urgent meeting of that body, which came off at the Congress House this evening. The meeting was called to consider the situation arising out of the recent Congress reversals in municipal and Bombay Legislative Assembly bye-elections. Mr. S. K. Patil presided.

It was alleged by two other members of the B.P.C.C., that Varad and Nakar had openly supported the Socialist candidate in the recent Assembly bye-election from the Parel-cum-Byculla General Constituency. A letter written by the two complaining members to the president of the B.P.C.C. demanded immediate resignation of Varad and Nakar from the Congress organisation. The letter was referred to the Executive Committee of the B.P.C.C. for necessary inquiry.

Mr. Varad sought to move an adjournment motion to consider the situation created by the failure of the Congress candidate in the Assembly election, and the necessary steps to be taken to prevent such failures in future

VARAD WALKS OUT

The motion was, however, ruled out by the president. As a protest against this, Mr. Varad staged a walk-out.

Earlier Mr. S. K. Patil had complained, that of late there were signs of dissatisfaction and disappointment towards Congress policy and programme from certain sections of the people. He feared that the Congress policy of prohibition also had alienated the sympathy of a number of persons, who may, in the next election vote against the Congress. Such things were bound to happen in a democratic regime. It was high time to organise Congress on sound lines, If that organisation was to be saved from an earliy downfall. The Congress, said Mr. Patil, required a first-class operation.

On Mr. Varad staging a walk-out Mr. Patil stated that instead of stultifying the fair name of the Congress by criticising its office-bearers, it was open ao any member to bring a no-confidence motion against the president of the B.P.C.C.

Mr. Patil appealed to all to keep calm till the B.P.C.C. affairs were set right.

CONDOLENCE ON GANAPATHY'S EXECUTION

Mr. Patil also referred to the execution of Ganapaty by the Malayan authorities, and the shooting of his successor. A condolence resolution was passed on the occasion.

The B.P.C.C. granted leave of absence for about two months to Mr. Patil who would be leaving Bombay on Sunday on a round-the-world tour.

NEHRU FLIES TO DELHI

Crowds Of Admirers Cheer Premier At 'Drome

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After spending the night in the city, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, left Bombay for New Delhi by a special plane this morning.

With him were his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and his private secretary.

Raja Maharaj Singh Governor of Bombay also travelled to Delhi by the same plane to attend the Conference of Provincial Governors.

Pandit Nehru was seen off at the Juhu airport by Mr. B. G. Kher Premier of Bombay, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister and other officials. Also present was the usual crowd of admirers who raised a cheer for the Prime Minister as he emplaned.

NEHRU ARRIVES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 7 (A.P.I.): The Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, returned to New Delhi at 12-50 p.m. today by a special plane from Bombay.

He was accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and Sir Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay.

SWAMI RAMANAND TIRTH LEAVES FOR DELHI

HYDERABAD (Dn), May 7 (API): Swami Ramanand Tirth, President of the Hyderabad State Congress, left for Delhi this morning by air.

He is expected to meet Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel there and explain to them the stand taken by the Hyderabad Congress on the Military Governor's recent proposal to form advisory committees to help the administration.

Swami Ramanand Tirth is expected to return to Hyderabad on May 11.

Aim Of Basic Education

COIMBATORE, May 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. T. S. Avinasalingam Chettiar, former Education Minister of Madras, told delegates to the fifth All-India Basic Education Conference today that the aim of basic education was to utilise the every-day exuerience of the child for the purpose of education. This was the most natural method of educating the child in hygienic habits, social sense and citizenship, he said.

The conference was held at Perianaicken Palayam, a village ten miles from Coimbatore.

R.S.S. Releases In U.P.

LUCKNOW, May 7, (A.P.I.): The U. P. Government has released 300 R.S.S. prisoners during the last week, it is learnt. The number of R.S.S. prisoners still in jails in the province is 1,500.

"Delhi" On Two-Month Cruise Of Indian Ocean

BOMBAY, Saturday.

R. I. N. Flagship H.M.I.S. "Delhi" left Bombay early this week n a two-month cruise in the Indian Ocean. The cruiser will visit Cochin, Port Victoria in Seychelles, Mauritius, Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam.

On her return cruise the flagship will call at Aden and is expected to reach her base early in July.

EVACUEES' LANDS FOR REFUGEES FROM PAKISTAN

NEW DELHI, May 7, (A.P.I.): The Delhi Administration has decided to allot lands in the rural areas of Delhi, left by Muslim evacuees, to refugees from the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan.

What Bardoloi Told Mohanlal Saxena

SHILLONG, (Assam), May 7 (A.P.I.): The Government of Assam today contradicted the report published in a section of the press that the Premier, Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, had given an assurance on behalf of the Assam Government to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, India's Rehabilitation Minister, during his recent visit to Assam, that two to four lakhs of refugees would be settled in Assam.

A Press Note stated that the fact was that Assam Government had agreed to undertake a survey of the number of real refugees that had come to Assam, nature of aid (other than settlement of land) that would be required by them and financial implications of assistance to be given them and to report the same to the Government of India.

VITAMIN TABLETS FOR SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, May 7 (A.P.I.): The Saurashtra Government have decided to distribute three million multi-vitamin tablets to undernourished and young children in the scarcity areas and have sanctioned Rs. 40,000 for the purpose.

"UTILIZE WEALTH IN COUNTRY'S INTERESTS"

Sardar's Call To Businessmen

INDORE, May 7 (A.P.I.): "You know that I have now got out of provincial affiliations, and I am a Hindusthani, pure and simple",.. said Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the local Gujerathi Samaj here this afternoon.

"Still", Sardar Patel said, "even if one has relinquished his home, one does feel happy to meet members of ones family; that is how I feel today in your midst".

Sardar Patel disputed the eulogistic references made to him in the address, such as "The Iron Man", and the catalogue of his various achievements, and said: "If I went by what you have mentioned therein about me, I should not be able to recognise myself.

"One man cannot do all that you have stated, but I know you are businessmen, and as such given to advertising your wares. But the real value cannot be concealed from the world; it comes out in the end.

"Mans real merit is known and can be summed up only after his death. One may do wonders but one mistake can spoil all his achievements. With your blessings if I do not make mistakes and can advance the interests of India right up to the end I shall have deserved your address.

"After all, I am one of the thousands of soldiers whom Gandhiji recruited in the cause of the country. They all fought in freedom's struggle. So did I. But none of us could prevent Gandhiji's assassination. His death was excellent for himself but, for India, it brought untold shame and disaster.

"HOARDING WILL NOT DO"

You must know how to use your wealth. Merely hoarding it in the safe will not do. You should feel the throb of India's agony. You should share the sorrows of the motherland with the humblest in the land. You should utilise your wealth in the country's interests. After all, what you have earned you cannot cary to the grave. You will have earned in the real sense of the term only if by good deeds, and service to the country, you show that you have reserved it.

"There is peace in India today. It is not genuine peace, namely, the peace of the heart. That, India can get only through following Mahatma Gandhi's path and working for his ideals. We should carry on Gandhiji's mission wherever we are. It is my hope that if everyone does that, we should be able to pull through any dangers and crises.

"LIVE FOR MADHYA BHARAT"

"See that nothing that you do, brings a blot to the fair name and honour of Gujerat. You should live and die for the place of your adoption—Madhya Bharat. You should work for the advancement and uplift of this Union.

You have talents, you have wealth and you have experience. You should assist those who are engaged in the task of advancing the welfare and interests of the people of Madhya Bharat with all the resources you can command. You have to share the pleasures and sorrows of the people of Madyha Bharat. The more sorrows you share, the better.

"You should not create an atmosphere of exploitation. Instead, you should be a source of strength and power and a medium of help and assistance. You should do real and not false business.

Gujerat's reputation is in your hands and it is in that you should trade. If you earn money by wrong methods, you will not only condemn your place of origin but you will be doing a disservice to Madhya Bharat and the country.

"I hope you will so conduct yourself that everybody in Madhya Bharat has nothing but a good word for you".

LABOUR UNREST PSYCHOLOGICAL IN ITS BACKGROUND

Hariharnath Shastri's Address At Indore Conference

INDORE, May 6, (API): Presiding over the Second Annual Conference of the Indian National Trade Union Congress here to-day, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri said that "the secret" of the success achieved by the I.N.T.U.C. during the last two years lay in "those golden means gifted to the people of this country by the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi"—truth and non-violence.

By sticking firmly to these means, and "by marching forward with a common purpose and in complete homogeneity, the working class of this country, in alliance with the rest of the toiling masses, will attain its goal of a classless society, free from exploitation and based on social justice," he said

In the "classless society" Mr. Shastri visualised, he said "every individual will have the fullest scope for development of his personality."

One important factor responsible for discontent among workers and the strained industrial relations, according to Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, was "phychological in its background," and "a practical solution" had to be found for it.

APPEAL TO CAPITALISTS

"I appeal to the enlightened section of industrialists," Mr. Shastri, said, "to bring about the desired change in the outlook of their class in their own interests and in the larger interests of the community."

While the workers on the other hand were entitled to have their legitimate demands fulfilled, they had to enhance their efficiency and inculcate discipline and equip themselves as responsible citizens of a free country. The responsibility for the industrial progress of the country rested as much on their shoulders as on others

PART PLAYED BY COMMUNISTS

The 30-year old trade union movement in India could not be entrenched on a sound and firm footing because of a clash of ideas of political parties in the labour field

The Indian Communist Party had during the whole of its 22-years career exploited the labour movement in pursuit of its political objective. That party was however now "thoroughly exposed" and isolated by the Indian masses. The All-India Trade Union Congress, after the resignations of the non-Communist elements from it, was "nothing more than a paper organisation serving only the purpose of an open platform for the Communist Party"

The Socialist Party too, since its secession from the Indian National Congress, "has been pursuing a policy that has proved detrimental to the best interests of the working class and the country as a whole." The strength of the Socialist Party in the labour field was "rapidly waning."

"The working class of this country is by now fully convinced," Mr. Shastri declared, "that if there is any organisation that can protect its interests and provide a solid and lasting basis for its organisation, it is the Indian National Trade Union Congress."

Reporting on the progress made by the I.N.T.U.C. so far, Mr. Shastri said: "In practically all parts of the country the branches of the I.N.T.U.C. are properly functioning. Our position is unrivalled in jute, cotton textiles, iron and steel, engineering, ordnance, plantation and sugar industries. We are still weak in comfunication, I.E., post and telegraphs, though we have for some time made a successful start In docks we cannot claim that unrivlled position which we have acquired in various other industries—though some very important and powerful unions both in Calcutta and Bombay have joined us. The situation in railways is in a fluid state."

Discussing the influence of the Socialist-led All-India Railwaymen's Federation on railway labour Mr. Shastri still weak in communication, i.e., post unions operating on the E.I., E.P., G.I.P., and B.B. and C.I. railways

PATEL ARRIVES IN INDORE

India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived in Indore by air at 8-20 this morning on the first visit ever to be paid by him to this city. The Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram also arrived in the same plane

Sardar Patel was given a reception at the aerodrome, two miles from the city by the Rajpramukh of Madhyabharat, Maharajah Jiwajirao Scindia of Gwalior, the Uparajpramukh Maharajah Yeshwantrao Holkar of Indore, the outgoing Premier Pandit Liladhar Joshi and the Premier designate Mr. Gopikrishna Vijaivargi, Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, President, and other members of the I.N.T.U.C Working Committee, some representatives of the Reception Committee and members of the Union's Dhara Sabha

Sardar Patel will inaugurate the second session of the I.N.T.U.C at 6-30 this evening Between 11 and 12-45 p.m. today he will meet the members of the Working Committee of the Hindusthan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh, of which he is the President

The Subjects Committee of the I.N.T.U.C session was meeting between 3 and 5 this afternoon.

CENTRAL BANK'S BRANCH AT BARODA

Opening Ceremony By Dr. Jivraj Mehta

BARODA, April 30: A branch of the Central Bank of India Ltd., was Opened at Baroda on April 29 by Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Prime Minister of Baroda State, in the presence of a distinguished gathering.

Mr. C. H. Bhabha, one of the Directors of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and the former Commerce Member of the Government of India speaking on behalf of the bank, referred to the progress achieved by the Central Bank and added that barring the Imperial Bank of India, the Central Bank had attained the position of being the biggest Indian joint-stock bank in India. Mr. Bhabha hoped that with the merger of Baroda State with Bombay, the economic, industrial and commercial development of Baroda will be raised to the level of the order advanced provinces of India.

Replying, Dr. Jivraj Mehta hoped that, with the opening of a branch at Baroda, the Central Bank of India Lhd., will extend a helpful hand to the growing industrialisation of Baroda and advised the merchants and industrialists to take full advantage of the facilities extended by a premier bank like the Central Bank of India Ltd

Plea For Fodder Specials To Gujarat

BARODA, May 7 (A.P.I.): The Federation of State Mills and Industries, Baroda, in a telegram to Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister, of State for Railways, Government of India, has urged that special relief trains should be sent immediately to the areas of Gujerat suffering from fodder famine.

The Federation "apprehends irreparable loss of cattle wealth" if action was not immediate and suggests temporary suspension of some passenger trains to facilitate speedy transport of fodder.

P. E. P. S. U. Consembly Election

Congress Urges Members Not To Participate

PATIALA, May 6, (A. P. I.): The Working Committee of the P.E.P.S.U. Provincial Congress Committee, which met here today in a resolution called upon all members of the Congress whose names had been included in the electoral colleges set up to elect representatives to the Constituent Assembly not to participate in the elections.

The resolution characterised the electoral colleges as a "hoax" on the people of the covenanting states and said that electoral colleges of nominated members were against the agreement arrived at between the negotiating committees of the rulers and the Government of India.

The electoral colleges were set up recently by the Rajpramukh after the withdrawal from the Constituent Assembly of the representative of the Patiala state was announced.

ENDING ILLITERACY IN A YEAR

AHMEDABAD, May 7 (A.P.I.): Mr. P. B. Patwari, Chairman of the retiring Ahmedabad District School Board, declared today: "we hope to banish illiteracy from the villages of Ahmedabad district during the next year".

INDUSTRIAL ORDINANCE

U. P. Minister's Criticism

LUCKNOW, May 6 (A.P.I.): Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister of the United Provinces stated here today that the powers taken by the Government of India under the Industrial Disputes (Banking and Insurance Companies) Ordinance, 1949 promulgated on Monday last were "detrimental to relations of co-operation and mutual help between the Centre and provinces, so essential for maintenance of industrial truce".

The Act directed, among other things, that all industrial disputes relating to banking and insurance companies should be referred to industrial tribunals constituted by the Government of India.

Mr. Sampurnand said he was not aware of any emergency to justify the ordinance.

The Minister also said there had obviously been no time for consulting Provincial Governments on this subject before the Ordinance was issued.

Mr. Sampurnanand said that the reaction of bank employees in U. P. was definitely unfavourable to the Ordinance. The reason was obvious. The late B. B. Singh, Labour Commissioner, U. P. gave an award about two years back which could not be implemented in full as banks raised a number of difficulties about its interpretations. Recently the Government had asked Justice Vindhyavasini Prasad to give a clarification of the award which was published a fortnight ago. The employers had been opposed to this clarification all along and had been approaching the Central Government to intervene on their behalf.

"Bank employees in the province may be pardoned if they felt that this ordinance has been issued in response to the efforts of the employers", the Minister added.

REVITALISING HINDU MAHASABHA

Executive To Discuss Ways

NEW DELHI, May 7. (API.)—The Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will assemble here this evening under the chairmanship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, Mahasabha President, to give shape to its political programme in accordance with the December resolution of the Mahasabha. The resolution announced the Mahasabha's decision to resume political activities

The Committee, which will also meet tomorrow will devise ways and means to revitalise the Mahasabha and form a common platform with other parallel Hindu organisations

It will consider the report of what is called the Common Platform Committee "appointed by the All-India Committee of the Mahasabha in December last to contact different Hindu organisations and find out their common grounds with the Mahasabha. This Committee met for two hours this morning to finalise its report.

Non-Communist Government In W. Germany

BONN, Germany May 6 (UPA): The German Constituent Assembly set up a government for Western Germany tonight with Communists excluded and approved the constitution for a Western German state by 47 votes to two.

An 18-man Executive Committee was elected to operate as government until a formal government was set up under the Constitution. The Western Government is the first real government in Germany since Adolf Hitler escaped the hangman's noose by killing himself in a bunker of his Berlin Reichschancellary in April, 1945.

Two Communist members of the Assembly voted against the Constitution. Fifteen other members, including eight from the States' Rights party of Bavaria, three Christian Democrats and four representatives of Splinter parties abstained. In approving the Constitution, the Assembly, despite Allied disapproval, insisted that the Western sectors of Berlin be covered by it. The Western Allies believe that such an action was premature.

Western Germany's interim government will function under Allied supervision as will the formal government to be set up after elections to be held probably late in July. But the Allies already were preparing to turn over control of their Occupation zones to civilians instead of Commanders-in-chief who will interfere as little as possible with the German Administration.

The temporary government was elected from members of the Constituent Assembly. It consists of seven men each of the major Socialist and Christian Democratic Parties; two Liberal Democrats and one man each of German and Center parties.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed in Berlin that by the authority of Western Commanders-in-Chief, the Western German Government, when set up, will have a federal police force, first of its kind in Germany since the war.

Western German leaders hastened completion of their constitution and decided to set up their temporary government as a result of the Big Four agreement to end the Berlin blockade and hold a conference of the Foreign Ministers May 23 on the German problem. The Germans hoped that if an agreement was reached with Russia, a central government for all Germany may be eststalished with the Bonn Constitution as its basis.

JAPAN TO HAVE MORE FREEDOM

WASHINGTON, May 6 (PTI-Reuter) The State Department said today that Japan should "be given increasing direction of its own affairs in the international field."

In a policy statement, the Department said that beginning this process under the occupation had "obvious advantages in developing a healthy international outlook" and "averting the confusion that might well arise from any abrupt removal of current restrictions after a peace treaty. "The immediate resumption by Japan of some international responsibilities in such fields as trade promotion, citizenship and property problems, cultural relations, technical and scientific arrangements and exchanges would provide a substantial contribution ta the economic recovery of Japan", it added.

The statement was issued in explanation of a new proposal announced yesterday to the Eleven Nation Far Eastern Commission to permit the Japanese to attend international conferences. The proposal, submitted last month, has met with objection from several of the Pacific allies, including Britain, France and the Philippines It has not yet been acted on by the Commission, which fixes all Japanese occupation policy

U. S. Has No Military Bases In Spain

LAKE SUCCESS, May 6 (UPA): The United States today flatly denied charges by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko that it has military bases in Spain for use in a war against Russia.

United States delegate Ray Atherton told the United Nations Political Committee holding hearings on Franco Spain that "despite assertions to the contrary, the United States has no military alliance with Spain. We have given no military assistance to Spain. We maintain no military or naval bases in Spain and have made no overtures to bring Spain into the United Nations, the Marshall Plan or the Atlantic Pact."

Pakistan-Hyderabad Relationship

NO DIRECT CONNECTION, SAYS ZAFRULLAH IN U. N. COMMITTEE

Purely Matter Of Negotiation Between India And State

LAKE SUCCESS, May 6 (PTI-Reuter).—A reference to Kashmir, Hyderabad and Pakistan's handling of refugees was made by the Chief Pakistan delegate, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, in the ad hoc political committee today. He was replying to allusions to Pakistan made before the Committee yesterday by Israel's representative, Mr. Aubrey Eban, when the latter appeared to support his State's application for U.N. Membership.

Mr. Eban in his statement yesterday had said: "The procedure followed in this committee today establishes a new precedent. The Pakistan representative in pleading to the General Committee for what he called "normal procedures", successfully prevailed upon the plenary to require committee consideration of this item.

"Yet the adherents of normal procedures cannot point to any other occasion on which a candidate for membership has been called upon to express his views on international problems in the context of the discussion on admission to membership. The representative of Pakistan had referred in vivid terms to his own harrowing ordeals in guiding his country's application through the intricate routines of the General Assembly. Yet, on that occasion, when they eventually reached the stage of committee discussion, the Pakistan representative was not interrogated on his intentions with regard to Kashmir."

(In his written statement Mr. Eban added: "And Hyderabad" after Kashmir, but while reading his statement, he had omitted the reference to Hvderabad).

Mr. Eran had continued: "He (the Pakistan representative) was not called upon to explain his country's intentions with regard to the 11,000,000 refugees who were rendered nomeless through the establishment of his State."

"IRRELEVANT"

Sir Mohammed, in his reply today, said Mr. Eban's references were "quite irrelevant" He had been like a man in the dark hitting in all directions.

Sir Mohammed said that Pakistan had not been subjected to "harrowing ordeals" in steering its membership. On the other hand, its application had been dealt with in a correct manner. What he (Sir Mohammed) had said in the plenary was that his delegation during the application period had been treated—and rightly treated—as mere visitors.

As to the plea that Pakistan had not been interrogated about its intention towards Kashmir, Sir Mohammed said Pakistan had, in fact, applied for admission in September 1947 and the Kashmir (question did not arise until late in October of the same year. So, even if the question could have been relevant to the admission of Pakistan, it could not have been taken note of at the time the Pakistan application was considered.

Regarding Hyderabad—to which Sir Mohammed Zafrullah said, Mr. Eban did not refer orally but that the word appeared in the written statement—Pakistan had no direct connection with that State and it was purely a matter for negotiation between Hyderabad and the Indian Government. It was true, Sir Mohammed added, Pakistan was interested in the question, but it had no direct connection with it.

On the subject of refugees Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan said, both India and Pakistan had done everything they possibly could to solve the problem. Of the six or seven million refugees who had sought shelter in Pakistan, not one today remained in refugee camps.

As to the procedure followed by the Committee, Sir Mohammad said Pakistan had voted for the Israeli representative's appearance before the Committee and Mr. Eban could not make a grievance of the opportunity given to him to make the statement of the kind he did.

In his reference to Kashmir, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan said that Pakistan was always willing to carry out the intentions of the United Nations.

"In this respect Pakistan has actually done more than India" he added.

"ROAR OF AN EMPTY DRUM"

HYDERABAD (Dn.), May 7, (A.P.I.): Mr. Manzoor Ahmed Khan, formerly Nawab Manzoor Jung, today described as the "roar of an empty drum" Pakistan Foreign Minister Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan's remarks at Lake Success on conditions in Hyderabad.

The former Nawab Manzoor Jung, criticising Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan's reference to Hyderabad, said: "Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan has lost his case both in Junagadh and in Hyderabad. If his statement about the deterioration of conditions of Muslims refers to those Hyderabadi Mussalmans who fled to Pakistan of their own accord for benefitting themselves or the newly-born territory, then it deserves no consideration and sympathy from his coreligionists.

Another Hyderabad Muslim leader, Mr. Baqer Ali Mirza, condemned the Pakistan Foreign Minister's latest attempt to bring the Hyderabad issue before the Security Council as "nothing else but propaganda, so as to influence the plebiscite in Kashmir".

"As far as the Hyderabad question is concerned, it is finished", declared Mr. Abul Hassan Syed Ali, a former President of the Majlis-e-Ittehad ul-Muslimeen.

GRAVE THREAT TO PEACE

LAKE SUCCESS, May 6 (PTI-Reuter).—Following is the text of Sir Zafrullah Khan's request to the President of the Security Council to take up the Hyderabad question:

"I have the honour to invite your attention to my letters dated October 6, 1948 and November 21, 1948, requesting permission to participate in the debate on the Hyderabad Indian question.

"On December 15, 1948, in its 384th meeting, the Security Council decided to hear Pakistan on this question but owing to the exigencies of the time table in Paris, further consideration on this item was postponed till after the Security Council had returned to Lake Success.

"The situation in Hyderabad has deteriorated continuously so far as it affects the Muslim population and constitutes a grave threat to the preservation of peace.

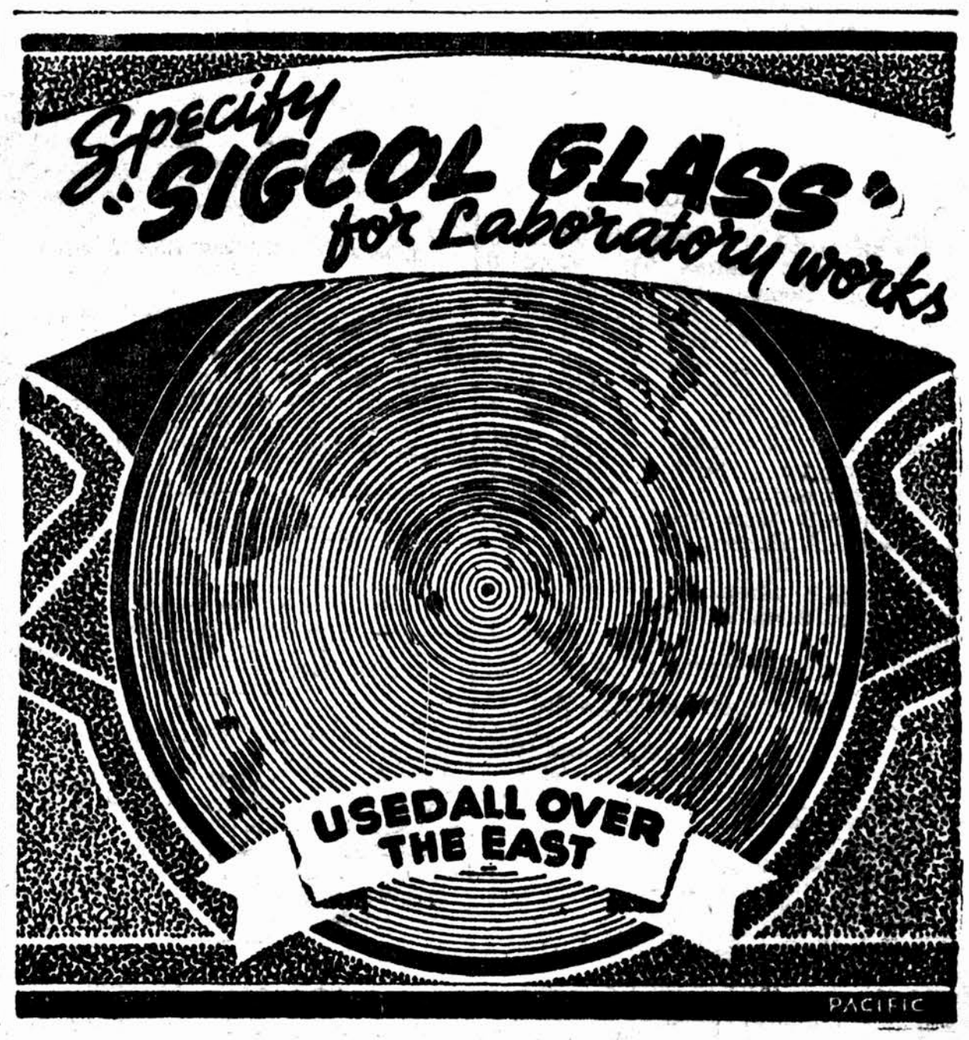
"It is requested that a meeting of the Security Council may be called at as early a date as possible to hear the representative of Pakistan on this question and to continue its consideration so as to devise appropriate means to deal with it."

AGRARIAN REFORMS FOR JAPAN

Far Eastern Commission Approves Programme

WASHINGTON, May 6. (PTI-Reuter)—The Far Eastern Commission has approved a programme of agrarian reform for Japan, it was announced here today Three main goals of the programme are: The elimination of the system of rents payable, in kind and the exaction of exhorbitant rents; the large scale transfer of the ownership of land from the landlord class to the tenancy and the creation of a numerous class of independent owner-farmers; the facilitation of credict extension and education in agricultural techniques to farmers.

Legislation and administrative action to carry out each of these goals has been undertaken by the Japanese Government during the past three years. As a result over 5,000,000 acres of farm land have been purchased by the Japanese Government from landlords and resold to tenants at reasonable prices. For the remainder approximately 10 per cent. of the land tilled by the tenants—rent ceilings have been established and written contracts giving the tenant greater security are required. Almost 30,000 agricultural co-operative associations and 10,000 agricultural mutual relief associations have also been formed. The Commissions announcement of its approval for the scheme said "equitable and sound agrarian reform programme is an important factor favouring the democratisation of Japan".



GIVES IDEAL RESULTS IN ALL CLIMATES

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City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, May 7:

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today and Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1355.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 7.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market as prices were above the ceiling level.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton July contract is 887 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, May 9.

The produce market was quietly quietly steady with a restricted trading and there was very little change in quotations which were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	37	12	0
Coromandal	37	0	0
Bold ready	36	6	0
Bold April-May	36	8	0
Bold June-July	36	11	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	27	0	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	31	0	0
April-May	30	10	0
June-July	29	11	0
GROUNDNUT OILS—			
Ready	20	10	0
Ready receipts	20	4	0
May	20	5	0
June	20	7	0
July	20	9	0
Linseed oil	18	12	0
Castorseed oil first pressing quality	17	8	0
Castorseed of commercial quality	18	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, May 7.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1960	99	8	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	96	4	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	9	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	5	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	10	0
3 per cent 1959-61	101	1	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	14	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	7	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	2	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	12	
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	102	12	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	

PROVINCIAL LOANS.

2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	10	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	8	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	6	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	6	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	97	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961-66	100	0	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B. Municipal 1954	114	4	0
3 per cent B. Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	London, May 6. £
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	31-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	106-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	113-9/16
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c 1952 and after	103
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	11
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	93-1/2
National Bank of India	39-1/2

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 5,751

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 6

T. T. London:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34, Buying 17.36; Stockholm 14.47 to 14.50.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, May 6.

Silver Spot and Forward 43-1/2 d. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, May 7.

At last the attention of the Board of Directors is drawn towards the attempted corner in Silver Market as during this month there is a straight rise of about Rs. 12 and next settlement is quoted at a discount of Rs. 4. This state clearly indicated highly manipulated state of the market. It is believed that all members will be called upon to submit statements of open business.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/14 and declined at Rs. 182/ on general liquidation. At this level there was moderate covering and the market rallied at Rs. 182/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 182/-.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 114/10 and advanced at Rs. 115/2 on general buying and covering. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/2 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74/12.

The Board of Directors will meet on Monday to consider the present situation.

The market again advanced at Rs. 183-11 for and closed as under:—

	Rs.	As.
Silver Ready	182	10
Silver Vaishakh	183	4
Silver Jeth	179	0
Gold Ready	116	12
Gold Vaishakh	115	14
Gold Jeth	115	0

Calicut Market

CALICUT, May 7.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145, Quilandy 145/155 Fibre Garbled 85, Ungarbled 75 Cocoanuts Raw 160, Dry 170/175, Cocoanut Oil 560, Copra Office 372/8, Dilpasand 377/8, Madrasnottaw 425, Pepper Wynaad 1725, Country 1700, Dry Ginger Chernad 700, Ernad 700, Coffee Robusta 1621/8, Timber Pali 50/55, Junglewood 30/32/8, Vellapine 65/70, Benteak 45/52/8, Teak 90/120, Mango 3/12/3/4, Teak 20/25, Rosewood 20/25.

New York Pepper Prices

NEW YORK, May 6.

Black pepper futures closed inactive and unchanged to 200 points higher on the New York Produce Exchange today.

Higher Indian cables and pending Government inquiry for 120,000 pounds of pepper packed in one pound cans wanted for the Army and Navy caused sellers to assume an aloof attitude. But dealers indicated buying interest from grinders and other consumers remained limited.

The market attendance fell off as the trade started an exodus to Chicago for the industry's annual convention which starts Monday for three days.

On a nominal basis, dealers quoted Black Lampong on spot and nearby arrivals and shipment positions at 85 cents per pound.

Closing prices included:

May 83, July 82, Sept. 81, Oct 79, Dec. 73, January 63, March 50.

In the spot market, black was quoted at 85 cents nom. and white at dol. 1.40 nom. Other seed prices included: Castorseeds dol. 103; Cottonseeds dol. 40; Flaxseeds dol. 6.00; Linseed Oil 27.6; Peanuts 20-1/4-1/2; Peanut Oil 13 asked.

LONDON PEPPER EXTREMELY QUIET.

LONDON, May 6.

The pepper market experienced one of the quietest sessions for several weeks in London today. There was no interest for Singapore pepper where prices remained unchanged. Malabar prices also remained unchanged.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, May 6.

White pepper was today quoted at dol. 332 and Black at SSdol. 236 per picul of 133.3 lbs. in the Singapore market today.

WOOL TOP PRICES.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Wool tops closed quiet and unchanged to up 10 points. May was quoted at 154, 156; July 150, 151; October 144.5, 145; December 141.5, 142; March 1950, 139, 139.5; May 1950, 137, 138.5.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, May 6.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, May 6.

May 2.23-3/4.
July 1.94-3/8.
September 1.94-3/8
December 1.96-5/8.

LONDON WHEAT.

London, May 6.

Australian Wheat new crop 96 May-June.

New York Cotton Prices Rally On Short Covering

WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, May 6. (PTI-Reuter): The new E.C.A. cotton export credits for the second and third quarters which estimatedly will cover about 160,000 bales brought rather more activity early today but buying was not too animated. Fairly substantial scaleup offerings by leading spot firms and profittaking served to check any definite advance in prices. About 90,000 bales of the amount earmarked for foreign countries must by shipped by June 15th which means that purchasers will not be able to defer buying until cheaper newcrop cotton becomes available.

Hesitancy among buyers early in the afternoon, left the market vulnerable to persistent dribbles of liquidation which were chiefly directed against spot May though July and newcrops were also affected. The market presumably reflected the absence of fresh stimulation. Latterly, prices rallied on more aggressive covering on mill account stimulated by protective operations by shorts. The tendency latterly again to stress export prospects and the firmness in grains were factors in the rally. The market closed steady with sales estimated at 125,000 bales

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

	New York, May 6.
May	33.78+05
July	32.77—01
July Highest	32.87+09
July Lowest	32.67—11
October	29.20—
December	29.00—
March	28.93+01
Middling Spot	33.88—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSINGS.

	New York, May 6.
May	33.64—02
July	32.67—02
October	29.12—03
December	28.95—01
Middling Spot	33.05+20

WALL STREET MARKET

Although the trading volume was reduced the stockmarket again moved lower as operators watched the clouding labour picture and continued evidence of deflation. Noted but unaffecting was the optimism of the Secretary of Commerce that business will be good for the remainder of this year. Irregularly lower tendencies mainly limited to fractions were registered with leading steels, non-ferrous minings, oils, department stores, aircrafts, rails, rayons and shippings among the issues showing declines. The averages were Industrials 175.27 and rails 47.39.

Although selling pressure was light in the afternoon, scattered rallying efforts proved to be feeble and the market fluctuated narrowly around the day's lows. Motors joined the list of decliners with estimates that the strike in automotive and parts plants caused a drop in the Unistates and Canadian output to 128,185 units from the previous period's 136,433 and indications of a further decline next week resulting from the strike at Fords. Final dealings produced no material change in the market pattern. The market closed barely steady.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

	NEY YORK, May 6.
American Telephone and Telegraph	141-7/8
Amerex Holding Co.	27
Anaconda Copper Mining	29
Chase National Bank	33-5/8
Sinclair Oil	22-5/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	48-7/8
General Electric Co.	37-1/2
General Motors	59
Ingersol Rand	61
International Nickel	28
National City Bank of New York	39-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	11-1/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16
Texas Corporation	55-1/8
Union Carbide	37-7/8
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	71-3/4
Western Union Telegraph	15-1/4

CHICAGO GRAINS

The market was featured by the strength in May wheat which imparted firmness to the other grains. In May wheat commission houses were buyers believed partly to represent short-covering. Demand was stimulated by light offers in cash markets and Washington advices indicating that Government would not sell cash wheat in the markets at less than cost. In the export field there were reports of limited sales of flour to the Netherlands East Indies, Jamaica and also small lots to Latin American countries. Norway is said to be marketing for 1,000 tons of 80 per cent extraction flour for June shipment from New York

To Helena Petrovna Blavatsky

"From your place nigh upon the mountainside
You caught the vision—saw the ordered sweep
Of evolution, and the laws that guide
All life, as it climbs Godward from the deep.
Their view cut off by mountains all around
Most dwellers in the valley laughed to scorn
You and your wider world they had not found—
But some essayed the heights with hope new-born.
Prometheus of our day, Heroic Soul,
The fire divine which you so bravely brought
Our sacred task to guard—our lofty goal
A world illumined by the Truth you taught!"

* * *

(The above poem is a reproduction which appeared in the April issue of the Theosophical Movement volume. 16. The 58th anniversary of the passing of the great Theosophist, H. P. Blavatsky falls to-day.)

TAGORE'S LETTER TO JINNAH

(Continued from page 3)

time to be restored is clearly seen by the suicidal ferocity of vengefulness ominously tinging red the atmosphere of the peace deliberations.

"But we have no place in these orgies of triumphant powers, rending the world into bits according to their own purposes. What most concerns us is to know, that moral degradation not only pursues people inflicting indignities upon the helpless, but also their victims. The dastardliness of cruel injustice, confident of its impunity, is ugly and mean. But the fear and impotent anger, which are apt to breed upon the minds of the weak, are no less abject.

"Brothers, when physical force, in its arrogant faith in itself, tries to crush the spirit of man, then comes the time for man to assert that his soul is indomitable. We shall refuse to own moral defeat by cherishing in our hearts foul dreams or retaliation. The time has come for the victims to be the victors in the field of righteousness.

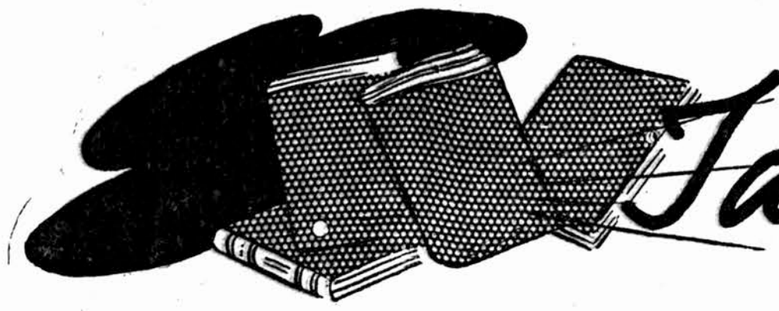
"When brother spills the blood of brother on the ground and exults in his sin, giving it a high sounding name; when he tries to keep the bloodstain fresh on the soil, as a memorial of his anger, then God in shame conceals it under His green grass and beneath the sweet purity of His flowers.

"We who have witnessed the wholesale slaughter of the innocent in our neighbourhood, let us accept God's own office, and cover the bloodstains of iniquity with our prayer:—

"Rudra yat te dakshinam mukham tena mam pahinityam."

"With Thy graciousness.
O Terrible for ever save us.

"For the true grace comes from the Terrible, who can save our souls from the fear of suffering and death in the midst of terror, and from vindictiveness in defiance of injury. Let us take our lessons from His hand, even when the smart of the pain and insult is still fresh—the lesson that all meanness, cruelty and untruth are for the obscurity of oblivion, and only the Noble and True are for eternity. Let those who wish, try to burden the minds of the future with stones, carrying the black memory of their anger, but let us bequeath to the generations to come only those memorials which we can revere. Let us be grateful to our forefathers, who left us the image of our Buddha, who conquered self, preached forgiveness, and spread his love far and wide in time and space."



Talking of Books—

Bertrand Russell: A Conflicting Logician

PHILOSOPHERS have often taken part in political affairs, and most of the great ones have had their effect on the course of history. Sometimes their intervention was direct—as with John Locke, who took sides in the 1688 revolution. Others, like the Encyclopaedistes in 18th century France, were responsible for much of the intellectual ferment which went into the French Revolution. There have been the philosophers who stood for established authority. Hegel, who loved the Prussian State, intended to do that, writes Austin Hearne in "Our Time".

It is never wasted to enquire what philosophers are preaching in the world of politics. And I think a short examination of the politics of Bertrand Russell will be mildly rewarding. He is one of the foremost intellectuals of our time. He is a 'thinker" in the older sense of the word—a man who considers all human knowledge and is not just a specialist in one branch. He is a mathematician, a logician, a philosopher and an educationalist. Yet despite his great intellect, he has usually been on the side of the common man in his thinking.

Conflict With Disciples

He has always thought it more important to keep contact between science, logic and ordinary thought, than to pursue philosophical speculations into realms where the ordinary man cannot follow. This characteristic has often landed him in controversies with his more academic colleagues. They have never seen, as he has, that the demands of common-sense came before those of systematic consistency. What I think can rightly be called his discoveries in the field of logic gave rise to a whole new school of Philosophy: the Logical Positivists, who have become fashionable and influential in the last twenty years or so. But Russell's refusal to pursue conclusions with ruthless disregard for the demands of common-sense brought him into conflict with his disciplines. He works in the best traditions of English philosophy—he is an empiricist. He is trying to find out what it is legitimate for the human mind to consider, to prevent science dashing off into speculations which mean nothing, and to keep philosophy tied to the problem of human knowledge rather than allowing it to become a fantasy of metaphysical constructions.

In that sense Russell is a progressive: his approach to philosophy is democratic. But his empiricism is nothing new. One of the greatest exponents of empiricism was John Stuart Mill, the leading British philosopher 100 years ago. Mill was a radical, and Russell is a radical as well, both by inclination and upbringing. But radicalism—left-wing liberalism, if you like—was in an ascending phase when Mill wrote. His moral doctrine was known as Utilitarianism—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. It formed the moral justification of laisser-fair capitalism, which was also in its ascending phase 100 years ago. Neither laisser-faire capitalism nor its official moral code have survived. The main working-class Radical tradition has been taken over by the Labour Party—and this is the basic reason for Liberalism's decay. And intellectual radicals found it increasingly difficult to enter into politics as the traditional vehicle of their efforts, the Liberal Party, gradually fell into impotence.

The Russell family—Whig and later Liberal—was caught up in this process. Bertrand Russell, the present Earl, projected his Liberal-radicalism into education for a time. And in the late 1930's he became a passionate supporter of the Pacifist cause.

It seems to me that an empiricist and a liberal can, quite logically adopt the pacifist cause. An empiricist must take the view that nothing is certain. Outside logic and mathematics there is no certainty. It is reasonable to oppose war on the grounds that, even given victory, it is not certain that what you fought for can survive fighting. The Russell line was not the religious one. It was purely rational. He said, in effect: "Let us take the chance that Hitler will rule us, because in fighting we may well lose more than we should by submitting or by using non-violent techniques of resistance. That was in the days when we knew about Dachau, but not about Belsen and Ausschwitz. Russell knew too that his pacifist opposite number in Germany, Ossietsky, had been slowly murdered in a concentration camp. In other words his views may have been wrong, but they were logically defensible, and implied some personal courage as well.

War With Russia

Now Russell assumes that the next war is to be with Stalin. But he no longer takes the view that he took when it was to be with Hitler. Now he suggests the complete subordination of Britain to America, so that the U.S.A. can wage a swift and decisive atomic war against the Russians.

Why the change? It must mean that Russell hates Russians or Communists much more than he ever hated Germans or Nazis. Nor do I think that even if he had been told that we had the atomic bomb in 1938, he would then have urged the use of it against Germany. His principles would not have been affected by the knowledge that Britain had a special war-like advantage. He was not in 1938 prepared to kill a single German in order to displace Hitler. Now he contemplates with equanimity wholesale slaughter of Russians in order to get rid of Stalin.

His reasoning, in the present circumstances, is something like this. Starting from the liberal-empiricist axiom that all views must be tolerated ed, he reasons: "The Communists will not tolerate my views, but I mean to express my views, therefore I will blot out the Communists before they get at me." His reasoning may be different in some details, but in essence it must be that. It is the oldest fallacy in the world: you enforce tolerance by intolerance. Or in this case it is worse: you will cause millions to die—so that they are beyond the reach of tolerance or its absence—in order that the intolerant may no longer be tolerated. Moreover the man with the atom bomb has, it appears, some clear right to say who is and who is not tolerant. The possession of great power confers the right to decide which men may survive. Russell has yet to give us any major work on his views on Morals and Ethics. But if he does, and he starts out from premises like that, he should succeed in making Machiavelli look like an inhibited Sunday-school teacher.

Confirmed Theories

The question one asks oneself is: "Can it really be meant seriously? Is a logician of Russell's standing capable of thinking like that?" I think he does. And the reason is that logic comes off a poor second when we are dealing with superstition. For what has happened is that Russell has fallen for a very old belief—it is fundamental in primitive society—that if you know the real name of a thing or a person, you have power over it. Another way of looking at it is: certain words do not correspond to facts but are merely an expression of pleasure or disgust on the part of the speaker. Russell, in common with the other angry old men, has two words of this type in his political vocabulary: Totalitarianism and Atomic Bomb. Totalitarianism is a disgust word; Atom bomb is a delight-word. You have probably met the sentiment—"There's no difference between Fascism and Communism, they're both totalitarian." It's usually uttered nowadays by people who were active appeasers in 1938, when they infinitely preferred Fascism to Communism. And they stil do, because the people who hold that view will, if you can't stop them, tell you their plan to run Russia out of United Nations and get Spain in. Their impartiality in face of totalitarianism is undimmed by the passage of time.

In the new mythology, if you can attach the world "totalitarian" to any state or government, that gives you the power to decree punishment. You have the right—but you are allowed to select your victims. You can construct a category called "relatively harmless totalitarians." You must use the word "relatively", otherwise the charm is spoiled. The "relatively harmless" ones are those you don't intend to jail or throw atom bombs at—they are Franco and Mosley. But for the others Stalin and Pollitt, the full measure of your righteous wrath is reserved. Looked at soberly the prospect of war with Russia is dangerous, and the chances of victory for Britain are, to put it mildly, debatable. That's where the delight-word Atom Bomb comes in. For the angry old men the bomb has nothing to do with nuclear fission. It is a doctrine believed in by them as a good Catholic believes in the Immaculate Conception.

Rational Outlook

The doctrine is: "If we want to beat the Russians we can do it at once with practically no expense, trouble or loss of life." That is the significance of these magic words in political argument. They make all rational thought and assessment probabilities unnecessary. It's all fixed in advance. But why does the rationalist Russell get infected in this way? Why does he join forces with those who, despite enormous evidence to the contrary, believe that the atom bomb is a decisive strategic weapon in war?

The answer may lie in a new development in Russell's social outlook. It seems to be emerging in the "Reith Lectures".

There are three propositions which he appears to accept. (1) The Centralised State is a bad development. (2) Society is proceeding too far along its present line of development—towards the Paternalist State. (3) Adventure is disappearing from life, which is, therefore, losing its savour.

These are certainly not propositions one would expect to find in the political philosophy of a liberal empiricist. They smack of the historical pseudo-philosophies of Arnold Toynbee and his less respectable predecessor, Oswald Spengler. Spengler was a woolly-minded Hegelian, who distorted history in order to fit it into his categories and theories. Toynbee, on the other hand, is a scholar, not a crank. He has combined the results of enormous research in an effort to find a rhythm or pattern in history. But his conclusion is basically the same as Spengler's; that history is a series of cultures which are born, grow up, decay and die. Toynbee, like Spengler, believes we are on a downward run—we are in a decaying phase. But Toynbee says that there is still time to save ourselves. We can do it by back-pedalling. Christianity is what we want—not Communism. Spengler finished his work in 1919 and he had not tried to fit Communism (or Russia for that matter) into his madman's jig-saw puzzle. Nevertheless he would have agreed with Toynbee that what we needed was to go backwards. But being a good Hegelian, he couldn't have believed it was possible.

Full Of Adventure

Russell, I suspect, has caught the Spengler virus via Toynbee. That would explain the difference in degree between his dislike of Communists and Nazis. Let's take those three propositions again. The disgust-words—the Centralised State and Going in the Wrong Direction, the delight-word—Adventure (but it's disappearing). Well both the Nazis and Communists—on Russell's axioms—are for the Central State. Therefore both are to be disliked on that ground. But on the other two the Nazis get much better marks. If ever a state back-pedalled it was the Third Reich. It destroyed all the carefully built-up social morality of 2,000 years. In its collapse it completely wrecked the machine of Government. The only right recognised was that of power. All progress towards social or racial equality was annihilated. To achieve these ends it released instincts long since suppressed in human beings. Adventure was permanently ensured by endless wars and the loot that went with them. And, the whole thing having failed, the last scene, in Berlin, was truly Heroic. There was a marriage, a suicide pact and a funeral pyre amid bursting shells. The whole thing was filled with Adventure.

HERE IS a contradiction in Russell's political career—a contradiction which emerges in various ways among the displaced persons of Liberalism. In the 30s Russell was a pacifist. Now he takes his stand among the angry old men who want war with Russia.

The Soviet State, however, merely threatens to carry on the line of development towards the logical end of the Social State. That, according to your taste, is either the ant-heap or a class state ruled by a Bureaucracy. Whatever he thinks it will become, Russell would not like it. And as for Adventure. Where's the excitement in a Five-Year Plan? And how dull to till a collective farm compared with the adventure of looting it and burning it to the ground! For us in the West there's always the adventure of the Atom Bomb, too—which, if Russell were right—would be the same sort of adventure as shooting a rabbit with a shot-gun.

How does he, with his respectable past and lineage, come to be mixed up with such questionable ideas and people? It may come down to the fact that all the goals of radicalism have now been achieved. What should have been a Utopian millenium was merely a stage in our past history with nothing particularly Utopian about it. Yet it had for the liberals a certain intellectual congruence—a logical beauty—which they miss in modern developments. If they try to translate that feeling of loss into political terms it comes out as a longing to stop or put the clock back. But as no liberal could ever confess to such sentiments, they cover them up—they repress them. They emerge eventually as malignant insects from under a stone. The combination of fear and frustration is a dangerous one—it threatens the very structure of reason.

URANIUM ORE MINES BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

SOVIET geologists have discovered two new uranium-ore deposits behind the Iron Curtain in Czechoslovakia, according to the Stockholm newspaper "Svenska Dagbladet".

One is beneath the Austerlitz battlefield—now in Czechoslovakia—where Napoleon overwhelmed the armies of Austria and Russia in 1805.

The other deposit, located in Bohemia, has yielded a uranium oxide content of 20 per cent or 3 per cent above the former record high for Bohemian and Saxon mines. This deposit was found in a silver mine that had been abandoned for 100 years and once produced the metal for Austrian coins under Empress Maria Theresa.

A candidate for municipal honours was stressing the point that, if elected, he would strenuously maintain his independence and be slave to no party or clique.

"Rather than do that," he exclaimed, "I would write accross my forehead the words 'To Let'!"

"Yes," cried an opponent in the hall, "unfurnished!"

Let us talk it over—

Over a week-end Mrs. Leelavati Munshi took some time off from her other serious occupations—she is busy on something big, which will make for a better appreciation of Indian music in the West—and was "at home" to a small circle of writers, artists, and social workers.

It had to be a small circle in view of the restrictive entertainment order by which no more than twenty persons can be treated at a party. And Mr. Munshi who had just returned from the Court actually started counting the heads before he was persuaded to join the party! This reminds me of a stern circular sent around by the Head of a province in whose family the wedding bells will soon be ringing.

The shrewd old man got inkling of the planned invasion of his residence by the other party to this high alliance. So he warned them in good time that "no more than twenty-five persons will be entertained at a feast on any occasion". Poor folks! all their dreams of reserving special railway bogies and going place in the right royal manner have melted away.

Of course, this is the proper spirit and most worthy of emulating. But when one reads of hundreds of guests being entertained on the slightest provocation in the surplus provinces of the North, one doubts about the success of our leaders' efforts to create an "Indian consciouness" in the minds of the multitudinous people inhabiting the land! It is in context of these things that one feels the mockery of their statements that we should not seek the division of the country on linguistic basis, while the unfair division in a vital matter like our daily food is merrily being continued.

* * *

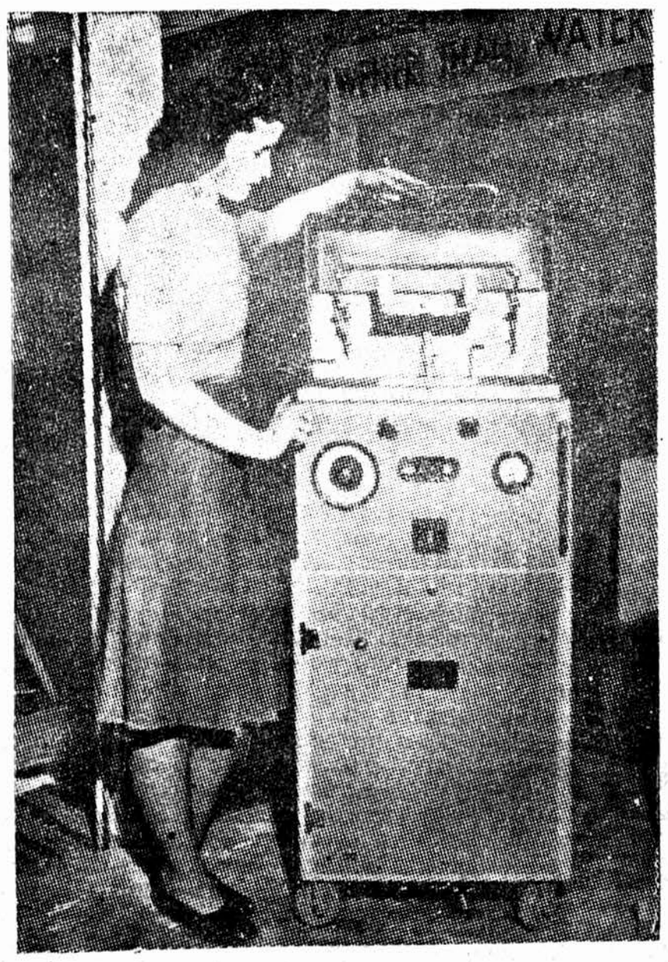
But I have digressed from the informal party where the talk ranged from philosophy and Tagore's poetry to the cleaner and healthier "Bombay week" sponsored by the Municipality. I saw the ex-Sheriff of Bombay, Mithan Lam, fuming with desperate rage over the poor response from the public in raising a Civic Corps. Readers will recall to minds remarks made in this Column some time back about the Health Guards scheme under consideration of the Municipal authorities.

Once again it must be stressed that it is futile to wait for the initiative to come from the powers that be. This is no doubt an unspectacular business but if tackled properly the results are bound to be more than spectacular. The women's institutions in our cities whose energies uptil now had been geared up for equality of status and rights for women should take up these problems now that their fundamental objectives have been won.

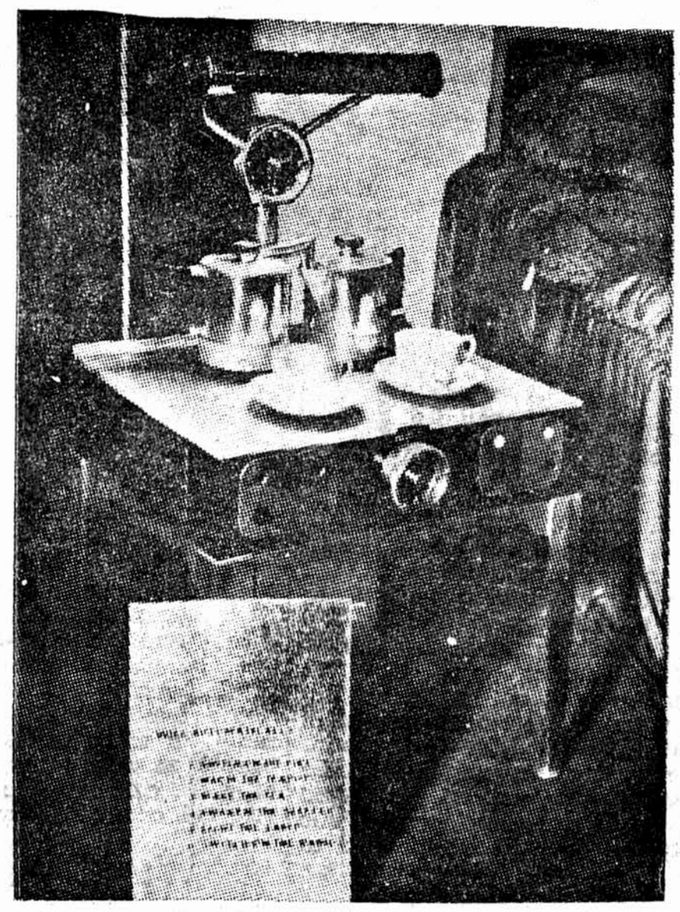
There are over a three score and half women's organisations in Bombay alone. If each one of them devotes a couple of hours every day in educating the residents in simple matters like refuse disposal and water economy, something worthwhile will have been gained. Once a start is made, the campaign should spread even through word of mouth. Offences like the irresponsible disposal of garbage are mainly committed by the house-wife and the domestic servant. They should be made to realise that their responsibility does not end with keeping the homes clean and that it is as much their duty to see that the premises around their homes are not turned into filthy places with garbage strewn around.

By way of experiment cannot a beginning be made in one of the suburbs of Bombay where every body knows everybody else staying in the same locality or the lane? The first place that comes to my mind is Santa Cruz with its Gujerati Bhagini Samaj claiming a membership of over a thousand In every woman member's house there must be two or three daughters and daughters-in-law participating in the various activities of the Samaj. I may even say without fear of contradiction that it is the most active of women's institutions. There are many veteran Congress workers among the members, who I am sure will realise the urgency of the problem. Looking at the full-blooded week-long celebrations the Samaj had on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, one feels that its energetic members should be able to arrange 'a health and hygiene' exhibition which might give a good start to the more comprehensive work suggested earlier.

—*Leela*



A "radio" oven," developed by a British Firm, capable of cooking a complete meal in five minute. Heat in the oven rises to 120 dg rees centi-grade in one minute.



An automatic tea-maker that can be set overnight to switch on the light and radio, make the tea and ring a buzzer when the tea is ready—a British invention that lightens the housewife's task.

SUMMER COMFORT

Summer this year has so far been kindlier—at least than what we expected when the mercury set out on a record-breaking feat in places in the country at the fag-end of March! But this is May and there's no escape from hot days and prickly heat trouble.

Those who cannot retire to the hills or even afford electric fans make use of the 'Khas tattis', the indigenous air-conditioner. In big houses these 'tattis' are hung in varandahs and the doors which means a job for a special attendant who must do the water-splashing now and again. Besides, the 'tattis' shut out the sunlight and create a darkroom atmosphere which the kids do not enjoy. Instead it is better to select a room or two, with windows on the two sides of them.

Hanging 'tattis' (splashed with water) from the windows well before the sun is overhead is a wiser plan than to rush for them when the air is already warm. It is better to have one spare 'tatti' so that you can leave them to dry in the sun by turns. This helps to preserve the scent which by no means is a minor factor making for coolness in the room. In many homes tiny bundles of 'khas' or 'vala' are kept soaking in the drinking water for good part of the day during summer. The faint scent gives a cool and refreshing effect.

SANDLE WOOD

Do you know that sandal wood paste acts as a great alleviative on prickly heat? Specially prepared sandal wood blocks (small) when rubbed on stone with a little water give a fine paste. Smear it thinly on the back and neck, allow to dry for a while. Preferably use it before retiring to bed. Next morning bathe in cold or lukewarm water. Sandal wood oil is a reliable anti-septic.

THE NOSE-RING

(Continued from page 27)

was well supported as Trippy was loved by all.

All this movement seemed to awaken in Trippy a desire for freedom. He questioned me fequently as to his chances of release. At last the order for his release came one day. This hapy event moved even the patients to congratulate him in their own way but heartily. They were used to put up dramatic and other performances now they arranged a sort of a farewell for the man in which we all participated very joyously. We arranged for him a nice purse to get him going in our strange unfriendly sane world. Some of the patients gave him money and other useful presents. Then came the shower of SANADS and titles from various emperors and kings and Maharajas Our gushing poets read passionate verses out to him. There was a lot of singing and unorthodox mad-house dancing to felicitate Trippy.

Then the time came for his life out at last. The heavy iron gates of the Asylum opened and out went demure and white-haired Trippy in new clothes and we followed him to the exit The gates closed upon him as his small figure receded into the lonely distance.

But the next morning Trippy was at the gates again, come back like a homing and they opened them to receive him. "He is coming back soon," the doctor had told me overnight and I had accused him of heartlessness and cynicism. He was glad to see Trippy again.

"I have had my fun and pleasure, sir," Trippy told me as we met.

News soon arrived that there was found a young woman with a short bodies and a large silver BESAR throattled to death in a ditch not very far away from the gates of the Asylum.

When I saw him again he was in a padded cell frantically raving about the provocation of a woman's navel and nose-ring.

CATS OF THE CAPITAL

(Continued from page 2)

to is this: "This Telephone Directory becomes valid and ceases to be valid on 30th January 1949."

Oh yes, things like that do happen. Not in your town, probably, you citizen of a mean mofussil city. It can only happen in "firdaus", another name for Delhi. You didn't know "firdaus" was another name for Delhi? Then hear it now.

"Agar firdaus bar roo-e zamin ast
Hamin ast o hamin ast o hamin ast."

Every child in the Capital knows that by heart. He can't help it, you know, because he has to chant it thrice every day, once on getting up from bed, than at school, and lastly, when getting into bed. It is one of the Rules in the Delhi School curriculum.

It was when I read the above two lines on the title-page that I could understand everything. Everything became as clear as mud after that. This CAT which the District Manager promised you is the cat you pursue in a dark room after it has left the room. It cannot purr because it is simply not there.

When I have said that, I have not said half of what I wished to. So, shall we call it a day and revert to it Sunday after the next?.... All right, so we shall.

She was pretty and ambitious, and had studied the matrimonial problem to a nicety.

"Yes, I suppose I shall marry eventually," she said, "but the only kind of masculine nuisance that will suit me must be tall and dark with classical features. He must be brave, yet gentle. He must be strong—a lion among men, but a knight among women."

That evening a bow-legged, lath-framed, chinless youth, wearing flannel bags and smoking at cigarette that smelt worse than a burning boot, rattled on the door, and the girl knocked four tumblers and a cut-glass dish off the sideboard in her haste to let him in.

OL' MAN ROBESON

(Continued from page 2)

Spain to sing to the soldiers. In the years before World War II he devoted much time and energy to helping victims of Nazism. But in the Spring of 1940 he left England for the United States, where he denounced the war (until the Soviet Union was attacked) and incidentally scored new triumphs as a concert singer and as "Othello" on the New York stage.

Communist Party Line

Robeson does not admit being a Communist (refusal to admit is the "Party line" as practised by witnesses before the Committee for Un-American Activity). Though a leading figure in Henry Wallace's Progressive Party, he refused to stand for Congress. Two years ago he told President Truman that the British Empire was "one of the greatest enslavers of human beings"

But early this year he returned from a tour of the British West Indies and said: "I feel I have drawn my first breath of fresh air in many years. The people are on the road to freedom. The Negroes of Jamaica and Trinidad may form the first free Negro nation on earth"

Enthusiastically, he added: "I saw Negro artists, writers, scientists, scholars. And, above all, I saw Negro workers walking erect and proud. They had the dignity of men who could make their own mistakes. That freedom from fear is a new thing for American Negroes

Perhaps unaware of his inconsistencies, the singer seems genuinely happy to be back in Britain, where he intends to stay for some time. He says that later on in his concert tour he will sing light music and have some fun (while in America he is always expected to remain a serious singer). He is also looking forward to seeing old friends again—such as Clement Attlee, with whom he worked on platforms in favour of Republican Spain, and other men who are now leaders of the Socialist Government.

Iron Curtain, No Bar

While in Europe, Robeson hopes to sing in the capitals of the countries behind the Soviet "Iron Curtain" He says he is pleased with the new social order in those States—though he hasn't seen them yet.

At his concert a handful of Communists in the audience claps demonstratively when he sings a Russian song. But the mass of his hearers just applaud him for his music and his personality. They may not care much for his politics—but they just can't help loving that man.

Success these days, consists of making more money to pay the taxes you wouldn't have to pay if you didn't make so much money.

WITH TAGORE IN INDONESIA

(Continued from Page 8)

repetitions of 'Selamat Jalan' or 'Bon Voyage.'

Lunch With Prince

Our immediate destination was the little town of Bangli in East Central Bali about three hours by car from Boeleleng. Koperberg and officials of the Dutch Government had made all arrangements. The local prince of Bangli, who also was a 'Regent' (pronounced 'Rekhent') or magistrate under the Dutch Government was celebrating what may be called the 'Sraddha' or post-funeral ceremonies in connection with the passing away of an uncle of his. There were to be religious ceremonies, and dances and dramatic performances and processions, and we were to witness all that. We were to lunch with the Prince of Bangli. After spending the day there, we were to go to a little place in Eastern Bali called Karang Asem, where we were to spend a couple of days as guests of the local chief. The chief of Karang Asem and many other Balinese princes, as well as Dutch officials, were to gather at Bangli for this function. On this first day of our stay in Bali we shall be thus afforded an opportunity of forming an acquaintance with an important aspect of the life and culture of Hindu Bali.

We left Boeleleng. It was a small township, and in a few minutes we were out of it, and in the middle of the rice fields. Two miles to the South was Singaradja, the capital of Bali. The fine road ran through green rice fields, and barring a few pedestrians there was no traffic. In a few minutes we arrived at the 'Pasanggrahan' or Dak Bungalow of Singaradja. These Pasanggrahans are an institution quite characteristic of Indonesia. I shall have to say more about them later. This Pasanggrahan was a station for motor traffic. Koperberg had kept his own luggage here, and it was put in the third car. We were delayed by about ten minutes at Singaradja. In the meantime, we found Patima too had come in another car in which she had followed us. Patima again came over to the Poet, again she took leave of all of us, with many repetitions of 'Salamat Jalan'. The lady appeared to all of us to be rather too much self-conscious, and something of a 'great-oneyer.' She reminded us, as the Poet suggested, of the character. 'Hira Malini', in Harat Chandra Ray Qunakar's 18th centuy Bengali romance of 'Vidya-Sundara. We were having a laugh amongst us over this comparison, and our Dutch friends wanted to share the joke with us. The Poet explained in English—"She is evidently a woman who has a past which is not yet wholly past."

Malabar Of The Far East

Singaradja appeared to be even more sparsely peopled than Boeleleng. Just in front of Singaradja was a range of hills, which we were to cross and than descend into a plain to the south, in which Bangli was situated a midway stop was to be at Kintamani, high among the hills, with Mount Batoev and Lake Batoev nearby. Our cars sped along the fine road the Dutch had built. There is now regular motor service all over the island along a net work of similar fine roads. Formerly people used to travel along tracks on ponies or on foot and in litters in the case of rich people. The journey in the morning was through —a lovely country. In fact the whole of Bali is lovely—with the green of its fields and its gardens with wide-leaved banana trees and bamboo clumps and coco palms. The country reminded us of lower Bengal in its abundance of green vegetation. The houses on the wayside were just like houses in Bengal. Low mud walls, or walls of red-brick, surrounded the compound. The entrance door had a thatched covering as in Bengal, and it was high, like a gateway, with decorated slabs of grey volcanic stone. A house was conglomeration of detached single rooms on high plinths, each room having a little covered veranda in front, and a flight of three or four stone steps. Inside the compound it was green and spady with all sorts of trees—plantain trees, areca palms, coco palms jack fruit and other shady trees, and bamboo groves. Round rice granaries of wood with a thatched covering were everywhere within the houses. The whole picture was one of peace and plenty and contentment. Bali like the countryside of Java appeared to be a projection of South and East Bengal and of Malabar.

The land was densely populated, as we could see from the growing number of villages and country markets, and increasing pedestrians on the road. Most of them appeared to be carrying agricultural produce to the markets, the men on baskets slung from poles carried over the shoulders, the women in pots and baskets poised on the head and carried non-chalantly with a swinging grace. The men were dressed in a short 'sarong' or loonghi, as it is called in Bengal of brightly printed cotton, and they more often go bare bodied than something on a loose cotton coat or a coloured scarf round their body; and a coloured handkerchief decorates their head. The women have a piece of cloth wrapped round the waist which descends to the ankles, generally of black or deep blue colour, or printed with floral patterns in many hues; and they have a loose jacket above the waist, and a short scarf which they either hung round their neck or wrap round their waist. In South Bali, the jacket is rare, and the scarf is wound round the waist, so that most of the women move about with the entire body above the waist wholly uncovered.

We found jumps of old men under trees in the shade, and little naked children playing everywhere with their golden brown skins glistening in the sun. Here and there along the road we passed many a temple. In front of most houses were big sized baskets of light bamboo were placed upside down, within which were kept crowing cocks, so dear to the Balinese for the national game of cock-fighting. Before many houses and temples we found tall bamboo poles with the natural leaves formed into delicate festoons floating in the breeze, mementos of village festivals that were held some days ago. The wayfarers and people standing or sitting by the road side looked at our cortege with open and questioning eyes,—their happy and pleasant faces seemed to convey a silent greeting and welcome. It was easy to see that Bali was really a land of beautiful women.

We began to ascend the hill, and the scene became even more enchanting. The round about hill road along which our cars went sometimes gave us glimpses of the blue sea we had left behind, and the whole scene presented a series of terraces of green. We saw the Indonesian method of cultivating the hill sides for rice, in a succession of 'Sawahs' a terraces one above the other the water passing from higher terraces to lower ones below.

By above 8-30 we reached the Pasanggrahan at Kuntamani the highest point in this route. The scene all around was exceedingly beautiful—it had a certain subdued grandeur too, one might say. The atmosphere we found to be quite bracing, even a little cool. It was a fine place for a week's quiet rest. Mount Batoer to the east is a volcano, now subdued, but still active, a little over 20 years ago there was a serious eruption, when several villages, including that of Batoer, were destroyed.

We stopped at Kintamani, and most of us had our morning bath here. The caretaker of the 'Pasanggrahan. who is also the caterer, like the 'Khansama' in an Indian Dak Bungalow is called locally the Mandoer. He was in a difficulty—he had no good breakfast to offer to us. The other tourists who passed Kintamani before us had finished all the food that was available and he could give us only a little coffee, and eggs and bread were not enough for the whole party.

Rabindranath had also washed, and was waiting for us to start. His sage-like appearance—his benign face, with its long beard like that of an ancient Indian 'rishi', and his long floating silken robe had made him immediately when they saw him an object of veneration for the Balinese 'chauffeuss' and other personnel of our cars; and he was immediately dubbed by them as the 'Mahogoeroe dari Borotoworso', the 'Mahaguru' or Great Master from 'Bharatavarsha' or India. who first applied this most appropriate name to him we do not know. But all along our stay in Bali, this name stuck to him, and everybody referred to him in this name with profound respect.

Our Dutch friends came to me and suggested that I should be dressed in Indian clothes like a Brahman. since Bali was a Hindu country people would like to see an Indian Brahman in his own dress, and that would be an additional gesture of friendliness from us Indians. The Poet approved of the Idea. The proper dress of a Brahman from ancient India with which the people of Greater India (whether Burma or Siam or Indo-China or Indonesia and of China and Japan are familiar by tradition and by representation in art, was something which I could not dream of sporting, and it would be certainly like a fancy costume for our day. Like the Brahmans depicted on the sculptures at Sanehi and Barhut, in the Gandhara region, at Prambanan and Borobodun in Java, and in the paintings at Ajanta and elsewhere, I would then have to sport a beard and a shock of long hair done into a top knot—the old Brahman style being revived by the Sikhs in later times; and for full dress, I would then have to put on a rough bark or skin or coarse cotton loin cloth reaching down to the knees and tied round the waist with a belt of cord, a piece of deer skin over the shoulders or a rough piece of cloth by way of a scarf and use wooden clogs or coarse leather sandals for footwear, and complete this costume with a long stick of bamboo and several sets of beads round the neck and the arms. I simply dressed myself in my ordinary present day Hindu dress—a silk dhoti, or long cloth reaching the ankles, a 'kurta' or tunic of golden 'moonga' silk from Assam a white silk scarf over the shoulders, and a pair of agra-made Indian shoes. But although a far cry from the original Brahman trappings, which are still in some matters preserved in Indo-China and Indonesia, our Dutch friends were quite pleased with my turn-out, particularly Koperberg, who, I should now mention, was in India for an artistic tour, and had met me in Calcutta where I had sought to do him the honours of the place by taking him round the sights of Calcutta—the Museum and the Jain Parswanath temple and other places.

We started again on our journey. We had a difficulty with Koperberg from the start—the difficulty of language. His English was of the most meagre quantity, he did not know any French or German; I had a little French and a few words of German, but these could be of no help. This absence of a medium of conversation was a very trying thing, particularly when we began to realise what a fine soul Koperberg was. His defiency in linguistic attainment Koperberg tried to compensate by his most sincere friendly offices, and we have to place on record that had it not been for the selfless devotion of Koperberg for the personality of the Poet and for his great love and admiration for the cultures of Java and India, our visit to these lands would have been far less fruitful and inspiring. The Poet later on remarked about Koperbsrg when he was told that his name meant in English "Mountain of Copper", that he was something much greater than that, he should be called a mountain of Gold—"Goldberg", instead of "Koperberg."

From Kintamani, we were making a descent into the plains of Central and South Bali. It was a rich fat land to which we now came—rather undulating, but fully cultivated. I now noticed that cattle here from a distance looked like red deer—the cows were mostly red or dark in colour, and their haunches were white, and a good many were spotted, and they had slender, dear-like legs. They do not rear cattle here for milk; like most Mongolol peoples, the Indonesians do not drink milk, but voke their cows to the plough.

Enchanting Beauty

The plain lands before Bangli now presented quite a pageant in the people walking along the road—in groups or singly. There was a riot of green all round, and the people seemed to be in gala dress. I could not venture to poetise over the wonderful scenes that came to be opened up before our eyes. Most of the people men or women were carrying something it may be a bunch of bananas, or grain in baskets, or fruits arranged in a beautiful pile carried in a tray on the head, or water in a clay jar. The women appeared superb their gait was queenly And what lovely figures they had! Their undraped whity torses would be the joy of sculptors or painters and their faces with a half-open wistful look, the wide-eyed wonder with which they looked at us in our car—these were unforgettable. I was seated beside the poet, who was of my father's age, and we had to look constantly at groups of lovely women with beautiful forms and uncovered busts, women of all ages who gave the lie to the statement that the tropics were inimical to shapeliness of form in woman. It was as if at frequent intervals a procession of men and women suddenly became endowed with life and came out of the walls of Ajanta. The sheer artistic beauty of the whole thing.... me: the women were not at all self-conscious—semi-nudity with them was perfectly natural, and they breathed the spirit of a pastoral paradise that has long passed out of our lives. The Poet was no less impressed by the picture of a golden age culture He also understood my feelings—in India you still feel a little embarrassed when you are in front of a nude or semi-nude Artemes or Aphrodite while you are in company with a respected person. He told me: "These women are moving about with perfect freedom before us, clothed in the glorious modesty of semi-nudity of which they are not in the least conscious. This want of self-consciousness shines out of their eyes as a challenge when their eyes meet ours, and that is enough to purge the mind of the onlooker of any unworthy thought if he is inclined that way."

Novel Ear- Rings

Here the women as they used to do in ancient India were found to have little rolls of palm leaves as ear-rings. As in ancient India the barbarian practice of piercing the nose for decoration by hanging jewels and gold rings was unknown here, but the ears were pierced for heavy ornaments. The way of doing the hair was simple —a loose knot, and the knot of long and luxuriant black hair generally had some flower in it—flowers that we know in India—the 'champaka' the 'jaba' or brilliant red hibiscus, or the golden little magnolia, 'malati' like a whitel enamelled star. The men also hang a flower just above their brow, generally a red hibiscus, held in place by the folds of scarf wound round the head.

These and similar sights we went on seeing on our way to Bangli. What a host of thoughts all these evoked; All this feast of beauty seemed to belcng to a strange and far off dream land of romance and of pastoral beauty—and yet they somehow seemed to be familiar, to belong to us, to be of us most intimately. They were a part of us, as they were a part of ancient India. Even when a group of notables passed on, with white umbrellas held over their heads, the shapes of the umbrellas recalled the dreamland of ancient India. Occasionally our glance met theirs for a fragment of a second —they wondered at the serene and beautiful face of the Poet, his bright and tender eyes lit with poetic fire and calm all understanding wisdom and an infinite love for all mankind. They felt surprised, no doubt; but they did not realise with what yearning and with what great sense of kinship and love we Indians had come to them—yearning to find in their lives and their ways a fragment of the light that had kindled the path of our ancestors in ancient India—our ancestors, and theirs also, spiritually if not wholly physically, and they could not understand how very grateful, how very pleased and moved and surprised too, we were feeling at this sudden and most unexpected spread of joy and beauty in their outward life that it was our good fortune to see within a few hours of our landing on their shores.

The closer we were to Bangli, the crowd of people going to join the festivals became more and more numerous. Finally, the mass of people filled the road and blocked our way, and we had to go slowly with the slowly moving mass, we seemed to be carried away in our cars by the current of moving men and women. We did not mind it in the least. The play of colour in nature and on the garments and bare skins of the men and women, the glorious golden beauty of their bodies, the hot scent from the flowers in their hair and on their.... all these engulfed us in a fairy-land of beauty and fragrance. Our cars at last came and stopped in a crossing. We saw in front of us some high platforms of freshly cut bamboo, the scent of which had filled the place, and which were gay with banners and festoons, we were behind these platforms; we could not see what was going on within because of the high walls of split bamboo that marked the interior off from the road. To our right was a marvellous palatial building in the Balinese style, with a chhatri-like structure, a pavilion, above a corner wall. As soon as our car stopped, we could hear in measured beats a most beautiful and exceedingly sweet and soothing music of gings and drums; we later learnt that this was the famous 'Gamelan' music which the genius of the Indonesian people had produced. Here the crowd seemed to have solidified—it was no longer a flowing fluid mass. Koperberg was seated next to the chauffeur in our car—he stood up and said, "We have come to Bangli, we get down here." The poet slowly got down, and members of our party also, and I followed them, sort of dazed by the wonderful scene in the midst of which we found ourselves. We were there surrounded by a number of high Dutch officials, and members of the Balinese aristocracy, who had assembled there to receive thy Poet

—HIND BARTA.

Our Delhi Letter *From Our Correspondent*

AGRICULTURAL MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

The Provincial Food and Agricultural Ministers' Conference dominated the week in New Delhi. There was a great deal of talk in its day and a half session. The Provincial Ministers knowing the Centre's weakness or anxiety to dump the tax-payer's money on them, declined to consider the basic issue for which the conference was convened. Let the official handout speak. It says:

"In respect of Kharif grain prices, the Conference was of opinion that it was too early to determine the level of prices for 1949-50. Its recommendation was that prices for Kharif grains should be paid after the prospects of the crop were known."

The handout did not disclose that the Provincial Ministers were unanimously opposed to any reduction in the price level. This is notwithstanding the categorical statement, by the Government of India that its general policy was to bring about gradual reduction of foodgrain prices to a reasonable level.

The Provincial Ministers strongly urged that necessary resources and transport facilities should be made available by the Centre to enable the Provinces to achieve the targets of food production.

Reading through the official handout, one is struck by the absence of any discussion on procurement. Both the Centre and the Provinces evaded the issue, although in India, the food problem is more a problem of procurement than production. In 1948 according to Agriculture Ministry, foodgrain production was stepped up by seven lakh tons. So were the imports by over eight lakh tons. And so were the prices. In other words, India falsified the law of supply and demand. One view here is that with proper procurement, the deficiency gap might have been considerably reduced. Procurement has its perils, as is evident from the United Provinces. As was feared, the Socialists are exploiting the food difficulties to their advantage. One of the Socialists was a party to the policy of de-control, which has brought about the present havoc.

An agile Press Information Officer has supplied the following figures:

Total area cultivated in India 1947-48	243 million acres.
out of foodgrains	42,663,000 tons.
1948 Imports of foodgrains	2,840,000 tons.
Total cost of imports	Rs. 129.6 crores.
Total cultivable wasteland	87 million acres.

RECLAMATION TARGET:

New land:	2.2 million acres.
Weed-infested land	3.78 million acres.
Total	6.2 million acres.

Total cost of reclamation:

Rs. 71.08 crores	worth dollars.
Rs. 64.93 crores	worth sterling.
Rs. 130.00 crores.	
Rs. 266.01 crores.	
Period of completion of reclamation	seven years.
Estimated additional yield	2 million tons.

Several questions arise. Firstly, the total of 243 million acres of cultivated area is not wholly devoted to the cultivation of foodgrains, nor does it mean that the whole of it is under plough at present. It includes also the area under cultivation of cash crops. It is not a secret that due to the paucity of manpower, large areas of land, belonging to zamindars are lying uncultivated. Cultivable land lying fallow in Delhi Province alone can raise enough foodgrains to feed three lakhs of people per year. This land is at present in possession of Defence, Railway and Agriculture Ministries and can raise additional foodgrains without tractors or tube-wells. The Agriculture Ministry maintains a large staff and should have known the existence of such cultivable land in its or its sister Ministries possession in Delhi and elsewhere. General apathy to this basic problem is colossal.

Here is another bit from the official handout:

"The conference generally agreed that all encouragement should be given to grow better varieties of cotton and cotton prices should be fixed in a manner which, while bringing into cultivation lands which were under cotton but are at present lying fallow, would not divert lands from foodgrains to cotton." Here the Government admits that, notwithstanding its Grow More Food Campaign, land once under cotton cultivation. is now lying fallow.

So far as the Zamindari lands are concerned, your correspondent knows the case of Sardar Joginder Singh, a United Provinces Zamindar and a member of the Union Parliament who recently brought them to the notice of the Central Agriculture Ministry. Sardar Joginder Singh suggested hire-purchase scheme for tractors to solve the problem of manpower.

According to official estimates, Assam excluding Sylhet has 4,028,105 acres of forests, 4,188,856 acres of land not available for cultivation, 17,535,431 acres of uncultivated land, 1,442,371 acres of fallows and 4,905,197 acres of sown acres.

An official report recently stated as follows:

"The quality of human resources and capital available in Assam at present are hardly adequate for a major economic reconstruction without any help and co-operation from outside. Most of the initiative, capital and labour have so far come from outside and the trend is likely to continue unless the Provincial Government takes an active interest in the matter. It may take some time, however, before the aversion of an average Assamese to hard work and regimented labour could be overcome."

Land Going Waste In Assam

Four factors emerge. Firstly, there are large areas of land in Assam, which do not even require irrigation. Secondly Assam's main problem is man-power. Thirdly Assamese labour has aversion to hard work. And lastly the Provincial Government has failed to take active interest in solving the man-power problem or in enthusing its own manpower to hard work. Assam for Assamese is its slogan.

The issue before the partition was a communal issue. That danger no longer holds good. A large surplus non-Muslim population has emigrated from the Eastern Pakistan and is at present eating into the resources of West Bengal. On one side of the border, there is an ever increasing pressure on land. On the other side of the border land is going a waste because of lack of manpower. The tragedy becomes greater when it is realized that the Government on both sides of the border, as well as at the Centre, is the Government of one and the same party, namely the Congress. Your Correspondent was told that it was a political issue, when he enquired about the under-developed agriculture potential of Assam. The Prime Minister did take up this question with the Provincial Premiers at their conference last month and subsequently sent Mr. Mohanlal Sexana to follow up his directive for rehabilitation of non-Assamese in Assam. The results of Mr. Saxena's visit are being awaited.

All this raises the fundamental issue of reclamation. The question asked here is whether it is in ignorance of the existence of ready to be cultivated land in Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Delhi and elsewhere that the Government of India proposes to spend Rs. 266 crores on the reclamation of new and weed infested lands? Launching in highly expensive schemes and planning a mass devitalisation by compulsory adulteration of wheat with tapioca or sweet potatoes could have been justified if they were attempted after all the available land had been brought under the plough. The whole project of reclamation hinges on the highly doubtful prospects of a loan from the International Bank. Your Correspondent is given to understand that the project may have to be abandoned, if this loan is refused. India may continue this experiment with reclamation for two years at the most without the assistance from the International Bank. But, in anticipation of this loan, the lives of Central Groundwater Organisation and the Central Tractor organisation have been extended by another five years. It is a pity that organisation of such useful functionaries were not made permanent.

The following is lifted from the Proceedings of the Standing Committee of the Union Parliament:

"It was stated for the information of the Committee that out of 4,000 tube wells, 3,000 would be constructed by an American firm, which will bring in its own technical manpower and equipment."

This should enhance the value of the Groundwater Organisation which will be in sole charge of installing 1,000 tubewells over a period of seven years.

So far as the loan is concerned the World Bank is apparently not satisfied with the paper facade created by the Agriculture Ministry. The issue is two-fold, namely that of the execution of plans and appropriation of the benefits accruing from the plans. Beyond doling out money the Centre has no control over the Provinces. They are fastly becoming sovereign independent republic within the Indian Union. Their reluctance to a uniform system of sales tax, to slow down prohibition and zamindari abolition were carefully noted by the representatives of the International Bank, who were in Delhi six weeks ago. The insoluable problem presented to them was how would India repay the loan and its interest, if it had little or no power over the Provinces. The problem of "new lands" presented yet another difficulty. In this case, their problem of irrigation and colonisation, plans for which had not yet reached a formulative stage. One view here is that even the Finance Ministry has not examined the scheme from all its bearings before according its sanction to the plans. There is a saying that evil that men do lives after them. This is more true of loans, which shall have to be paid by generations still unborn, when today's planners and schemes are completely forgotten. It should also be remembered that 266 crores of rupees is the capital expenditure on reclamation alone. Its recurring cost, the expenditure on colonisation, on irrigation of new lands, on medical facilities such as anti-malaria measures. have not yet been calculated.

Food Sufficiency Plans

The Agriculture Ministry has disclosed its food self-sufficiency plans. It proposes to raise 40,61,000 tons of additional foodgrains by 1951. Here is the plan.

1. The Provinces and States have agreed to re-plan their production drive by intensive cultivation of areas, which have an assured water supply, through the use of fertilizers and improved seed. The areas to be selected for such intensive rice cultivation in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa and the Central Provinces shall have a minimum rainfall of fifty inches a year.
2. The Provinces and States have agreed to organise their procurement in order to increase the availability of foodgrains for deficit areas.
3. The Provinces shall improve their collection of statistics.
4. The Centre shall import fertilizers and make available to the Provinces other requirements, such as iron, and cement.
5. It is also proposed to divert to food crops about 34 lakhs acres of land at present under sugar cane with a view to raise 150,000 tons of foodgrains.

The Government of India also propose to set up small executive boards at the Centre and in the Provinces to enforce its new plan of production and procurement. It should be presumed that the Employment Exchanges will assist in the recruitment of their personnel.

The additional foodgrain, anticipated by 1951, amounting to 34,61,000 tons has already been allocated as follows:

Assam	1,56,000 tons
Bihar	2,00,000 tons
Madras	7,60,000 tons
Bombay	5,55,000 tons
Central Provinces	3,00,000 tons
Orissa	73,000 tons
East Punjab	1,10,000 tons
United Provinces	2,30,000 tons
West Bengal	4,40,000 tons
	28,24,000 tons

The balance of 6,37,000 will be allocated to the Centrally Administered areas, it is presumed. The whole plan is based on "Ifs." If the Provinces implemented the plan of production and procurement. If the rainwall was normal. If the Centre made available iron, bricks, and cement. And if the targets were reached. The Centre has provided a safeguard for itself, namely, the widespread failure of crops and need for building up food reserves, for which purpose food imports would continue even after 1951. This is in direct conflict with the Prime Minister's categorical statement that India shall have no food imports after 1951, whether it lived or starved

The Conference did not discuss any scheme for the distribution of foodgrains. Following decontrol in January last year Government's commitments were considerably reduced. In March 1948 the Government had to cater for twenty million consumers as against fifty-four millions under control. About ninety million of partially rationed consumers had to depend entirely on open market. It should be presumed that pre-de-control conditions either have already been restored or are being restored in India.

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Lt.-Col.—M. N. C. Surgeon-General, Madras observes:— You predicted. I would get Rs. 35,000. I practically got the sum unexpectedly.
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A SHORT STORY

THE NOSE-RING

BY S. MUZUMDAR

The sanest of men is apt to doubt his own sanity once he is among lunatics, because a good many of them appear to be quite normal men and women. They behave as people outside an asylum behave; they talk and act just as ordinary people talk and act. Such of them caused the reaction to my first visit to the Asylum to be one of resentment and I thought those good people were isolated and imprisoned for no worthwhile reason at all. I wondered whether they were not the victims of some cruel and vile intrigue engineered by their own kinsfolk for some personal ends. Some were, of course, violently mad, but I gravely doubted the alleged warped mental state of the others strewn about the Asylum garden and cottage engaged in reading, writing or work or in doing something or other. My friend, the doctor laughed at my doubts and resentment. "They are all mad and hopelessly so", he remarked, "one has but to observe them closely for some time to find out their respective mental kinks."

The doctor was an intimate friend and relation. I was stopping with him as I came here for a rest and relaxation. This little town was without any attraction but the Asylum more than fulfilled that want as nothing is so much engaging as the study of the human mind veered into the agitated sea of failure of reason and direction. The Asylum always drew a stream of interested visitors. It was a queer world by itself modelled upon the blankness of the human mind. Its moroseness, its vacant laughter, its deep sorrows, its astounding morbidity created a profound impression upon the minds of visitors from outside and filled them with deep pity and sympathy, and possibly with a deep corroding fear that the slightest deviation from reason caused by any one of the many stimuli of failure of hope might also throw them into a similar state of utter misery. The whole thing repelled me and made me rather philosophic about the frightful end of our destiny, but yet there was a compelling fascination which urged me to spend some time every day in the Asylum to watch the inmates in their antics, activity and rest. The doctor was in charge of the institution and he allowed me the run of the whole establishment.

I soon learned to avoid the row of the padded cells and the corridor leading to the rooms of a particularly ugly kind of maniacs, men and women suffering from satyriasis and nymphomania. Misery here was in its greatest depth in them. I am not exactly soft-hearted because of my lawyer's knowledge of human frailties and suffering but the sights and bewailing there were particularly ghastly. Those hovering between normality and derangement were better company. They laughed, they told funny stories, they even appreciated many things excepting what the doctor described as their own mental kinds. I had wondered before how the doctor and his staff could be so patient and sympathetic to this multitude of people so horribly deprived, but a concern grew in me gradually as if the poor creatures forced things upon my mind and filled it with sympathy

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For the first two or three days, when I began to go about by myself, the inmates were apparently shy and reserved and kept at a distance from me. Even lunatics are shy of strangers at times. Some of them looked up and smiled as I passed along but no one was communicative. One morning, however, as I was going across a small grass plot in front of a neat and shady little cottage a very good-looking middle-aged woman beckoned to me and as I approached her she very courteously requested me to be seated. I sat down in front of her and several minutes passed before I could find her mind, as she appeared to be pretty normal and quite intelligent in her talk. Questioned, I told her I was a lawyer come on a vacation.

"Have you come to free me?" she asked me eagerly. "How is the Maharaja? Isn't he dead yet?"

I had in the meanwhile learnt the technique of careful Asylum conversation, so I got the hang of her talk at once and said warily, "Yes, madam, I have come to free you. The Maharaja isn't dead, but gravely ill; his condition is causing concern."

Her eyes glowed. She nodded her head in apparent satisfaction. "So you know the Maharaja of Biswa?"

Of course, I had never heard of the existence of such a dignitary, yet I said, "Yes, I know him rather closely."

"On which side are you, mine or his?" she questioned me. "You are not 'his' agent! Are you?"

"No, madam, I am not at all his agent, how could I be so? And I have always been very sorry for you."

She chuckled in satisfaction. "You know the whole of my story? No, you don't. Let me tell you how I have been treated. It is the Maharaja who has put me here under false charges. You know we are related though the relation is not such as to be a bar to our marriage. We were playmates in our childhood. He used to visit us a lot when I became a girl and he loved me as the first bloom of my youth came. My parents gave me a good education to make me fit to be a Rani, as it was well-known that we would be married. As expected, he proposed one day and I knew that I would be his worthy spouse to rule his state when he himself became the Maharaja. A time soon came when he ascended the 'gaddi' and I waited for him, though in a fever of expectation. But you do not know the mind of a prince, nobody ever knows, mecurial as it is in its rise and fall of fervour. So at last, dizzy with a prince's pride, he absolutely denied having ever known me, let alone redeem his promise to take me as his wife. He married another woman; I believe he married many women.

"His perfidy mortified me deeply. Other women have given away to helpless weeping and despair under such circumstances, but such was not I. I have in my veins as much of hot princely blood as he has in his. I threatened him with exposure and appeals to the Governor-General. He was dismayed and forthwith he gave me a share in the administration of his state, a power which I still exercise, and named a date to marry me and instal me as his Maharanee. But I didn't know at the time that he was already plotting against me all this while. I was soon told that I was very ill. Doctors from different places came and examined me and one day I was removed here by force by the cruel agents of that vile person. I was imprisoned here as a lunatic. But his day of reckoning has now come."

She reddened visibly with agitation, her looks became grim and her bloodshot. She raised her voice and said again, "But I am not letting him alone; I am going to expose the whole story of his vileness and breach of promise to the Governor-General now, however great a Maharaja he may be! He is powerful, no doubt. But he is not going to silence me this time!"

All of a sudden she cried out, "Trippy"! and there appeared from inside the house a kind-looking, white-haired and emaciated man.

"Are those papers ready, Trippy?"

"Yes, Maharanee."

"Bring them here for my signature."

The man went in and returned directly with a pile of papers. The woman addressed as the Maharanee forgot me for some time and went on putting her signature on sheet after sheet of what was supposed to be her appeal to the Governor-General.

She pondered for a few minutes as she finished writing which imparted a curious calmness to her fair face. "Whom are we sending to Delhi with these, Trippy?" she asked.

Trippy mentioned many lawyers, each a famous name in India but the Maharanee went on shaking her head in disapproval. "They are on 'his' side and I cannot trust anyone of them." At long last she approved of a name. "Have him, Trippy, and send him enough money at once."

Trippy produced a cheque book from his pocket at once and spread it open before the woman. She wrote out several cheques. Then suddenly she exclaimed, "Why not engage this young man also as his junior; he seems to understand my case and to be on 'my' side, Trippy?" None of us gave her an answer. She signed another cheque and handed it over to me. It was for a sum of ten thousand rupees but with no name of the payee. Trippy was standing behind her. He winked at me to suggest my taking the piece of paper without demur.

I related this story to the doctor in the evening, and his explanation of the whole thing amused me not a little.

"Yes, we call her Maharanee to coddle her fancy. She is liable to become violent if we call her anything else. We have with us even greater personages than her—emperors, kings, maharajas, as well as scientists, poets, big financiers, industrial magnates and so on. Each one's fancy is similarly coddled for the sake of peace, and, if possible, a cure.

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"Our Maharanee is by no means of princely blood but she comes from a rich family. Her father is a big barrister. She came here ten years ago possibly as the result of a jilted love which she took too much to heart, or possibly for something else I have no knowledge of. But she has been imperious and has always fancied herself as a second Nurjehan. Her fancy is now centred upon an appeal for revenge and she likes to believe that she has at her disposal a prince's wealth. Every day she writes out cheques for unbelievably large sums and signs her appeal afresh every day. What you do not know is that she tips Trippy liberally almost every day with real money; the monthly allowance from her father is quite decent. Of course, the cheques are not real, they are printed in heaps representing the various banks in the Asylum printing press. We have also to print heaps of "Sanadas", treaties, poems, big financial schemes and various other things to keep our unreal make-believe world going at peace.

"As for Trippy, he is quite interesting. He is not at all a warder, as you believe him to be. He had also been a patient of this Asylum, though he is different now. He does not look it now, but he came here a murderer but of unsound mind thirty years ago. He had throttled to death a young woman with a large silver nosering, what they "besar" in these parts—a very provocative femine ornament, I should believe.

"For several years, during the time of my predecessor, Trippy was a raving maniac; he had to be put in chains frequently. He then cursed and sweared at nose-rings and used to shout that he would rid the world of every woman who wore one and, besides, those women who along with nose-rings dressed so as to expose their navels and the middle part of their bodies. You have seen that dress worn by women in which they reveal a part of the body between the bodice and the skirts they wear. The dress is, indeed, alluring to most normal men and a young woman's navel is maddening to many of the male sex. To Trippy this double provocation was terrible. It is on our records that the woman he killed wore a very short bodice. We have yet to be careful for his sake and we have banned that feminine apparel and the trinket from this Asylum; and that was the only cure which made Trippy well and he has been well for about twenty-five years now.

"He hasn't shown any kind of derangement ever since. He was handed over to me as a permanent inmate of the Asylum. About his antecedents we know that he was a school-master as a young man but nothing is known about the motive behind the murder he committed. He is well read, cultured, and is a man of many languages and attainments. He is my general care-taker and runs the Asylum with great understanding of moods of all our patients and treats them with great kindness and sympathy. He serves everybody in turn from dawn till far into the night. To the emperors and kings he is an aide-de-camp, to the Maharanee he is an efficient secretary, to our scientists a keen collaborator, to the financier he is an expert adviser. He finds suitable rhymes for our poets. He knows everything about the garden, plays billiards in the European ward better than the best of markers; his chess is simply brilliant; he helps in solving puzzles; he is a conjurer; he sings passably well. In short, he is a genius, rare even in the outside world.

"His real name is Tripathi and he comes from a very old Brahmin family. Some European patient affectionately called him Trippy ages ago and the name has struck to him since. He soothes everywhere he goes, even in the padded cells at times."

"Why don't you let him off then, if he is normal?" I enquired.

"I wonder whether we can do so! He has nowhere to go so far as I know. Besides, it will be impossible to run this show without him. And we would need permission from the Government to let him go."

The next morning I caught Trippy. "You have been here long, Trippy. Don't you want to go home?"

"I have no home I am perfectly happy here," he answered.

"But you may want a holiday and may have some desire, some cherished desire to fulfill!" Somehow or other I was growing eager to see the good man freed from this prison.

"That is a different matter." said Trippy. He meditated for a moment and said, "Yes, I have a little wish to fulfill; that will be one great pleasures of my life and I have looked out for it often." I now like to think that this looks changed when he said it.

Like a fretting busybody I began moving for Trippy's release. I asked the doctor to help me getting him out from this madhouse, where no normal man had any right to live. There was his charge of murder which was, fortunately, not pressed through. I went through the case very carefully and in a week sent an appeal to the Government on his behalf. The appeal

(Continued On page 24)

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MOMMY SAYS IF I'M A GOOD GIRL I'LL WEAR A NICE GOLD CROWN WHEN I GO TO HEAVEN!
POOH! THE DENTIST JUST GAVE ME ONE AND I CAN ASSURE YOU IT'S NO FUN!
GLADYS PARKER
7-2

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SANTACRUZ STREE MANDAL SILVER JUBILEE

Rani Maharaj Singh who inaugurated the jubilee celebrations admiring the painted claypots at the exhibition of the Mandal's home industry classes. Claypots are first given a coating of gum. Various designs are then painted on them. The last varnish gives the finishing touch.

Rani Maharaj Singh discussing the hand embroidered designs on handkerchiefs, at the exhibition of the home industry classes. She exhorted the members of the Home Industry Committee to create a taste for daintier designs.

Girls performing "Rasa"—the folk dance of Gujerat. Each girl bears two painted wooden sticks which she beats in a rhythm as she dances along in a circle.

A group of girls in "Garba" the folk dance of Gujerat.

Members of the Decoration Committee doing a Rangoli design.

Members of the Decoration Committee doing a Rangoli design in the centre of Hiravati Hall. The colours are mixed with gum before use to ensure permanency.

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